The Saturday Evening Post.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE HARP OF ERIN.

The wild harp of Erin is breathing again:
'Twas heard in the storm that is sweeping;
And wild was the music and solemn the strain,
For the land in its anguish was weeping.

'Twas heard on the mountains—the valleys repeated
The fond recollection of Erin's delight;
But oh! the wild hope in the bosom extinct,
And hid in its sorrow the last ray of light.

'Twas heard o'er the waves, in the midst of the ocean,
When the Star of our Country was beaming;
It swelled in each bosom with hope's fond emotion,
When the banners of Erin were streaming.

'Tis silent—and near yon dark-rolling stream,
Where is heard the hoarse roar of the billow,
The wild harp of Erin now lonely is seen
To repose on the sad weeping-willow. J. R.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"*These lines give back the image of my heart.*"—Gray's Letters.

Oft have I seen the mourner's tearless eye
View the cold tomb in silent agony;
Oft heard the fault'ring accents of his tongue,
From the warm breast, in woeful sorrow wrung;
Heard the deep sigh, that filled his tortured heart,
Tearing, relentless, all his hopes apart;
Gazing in stupor on the yellow hair,
That holds the image to his soul so dear:
In sympathy my breast would warmly glow,
And even with *his* tears from me could flow.

Yet I, (tho' even now youth's morn has my,
Is dimly beaming on my lonely way,)
I—I have felt the poignant stings of grief,
That no bosom'd sorrow, but refus'd relief.
Once did I think—to live is to be blest!
No fear shew'd me and no cares oppress'd:
Then Pleasure's chaplet 'round my brow entwin'd;
No dark'ning cloud o'erspread my tranquil mind.
Relentless fate! thine, thine it was to blast
My fondest hopes—for O! they were *my love*.
Not the rude Av'lanche from some Alpine steep,
That levels all before its awful sweep;
Nor the fork'd lightnings 'round the tempest's head,
Pil'd with their fury, could inspire the dread,
Like misery's storm, when thund'ring from afar,
It dar'd with happiness a horrid war—
Broke down each tie that bound my soul to peace,
And hid all comfort with Hope's blessings cease.

Oh! is it thus? Is life thus given to me,
T' encounter perils which I cannot flee?
Is it for this I oft have heav'd the sigh—
Wip'd the soft tear that trickled from my eye?
Will still this breast with 'rising sorrows dwell?'
No!—Edgar yet shall bid his cares farewell.

Why leave my native land? Why, then I rove
Far from the bow'rs of unrequited love;
Not that I hope that absence will impart
A charm to deaden or to chill my heart;
Ah! no—for Nature, in her richest green,
Can never from my memory's page erase
The Muse's haunt, the Lover's moonlight grove,
Sacred alike to reason and to love;
But that the hate'rous waves which 'round me break,
May shew more pity than *my friends* can take;
O'er my sad bosom, overwhelming roll,
And free at length my unrepining soul.

'Tis almost o'er—the Edgar's *latest* strain,
May shortly echo on the rising main:
He fears not death, tho' death to him were nigh,
Enshrouded in a rock's grand canopy.
"Sleep from my soul mark how the echo sinks,"
(*Your soul* with body still will sympathize!)
Tho' he indeed were blest beyond our thought,
To die—yet *live*—dearly—*us*, simply bought!
O! sweet the lesson—yet more sweet to prove
The firm foundation of eternal love!

Pass on! ye fiery victims of my day,
And leave me to my fate, a willing prey;
What tho' ye reckless tear my wounded breast!
My weary, aching head on its last rest"
Shall sweetly lie—perchance beneath the wave,
That oft will, murm'ring, roll above my grave;
Yet wheresoe'er I yield my latest breath,
Thy image, Mary, I will hold to death;
In life's last moments still thy form will see,
And shew my rapture in Eternity! EDGAR.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

STANZAS.

I have known hours when balmy sleep
Could chase each rising care away;
But they were hours when hope could keep
In my fond heart a cheering ray—
That ray is sunk in Time's abyss,
And naught but sorrow lingers there;
For fate decrees that I should miss,
What hope had whisper'd I should share.

Yet, whilst I pour the censeless moan,
In anguish o'er the stern decree,
No cause must rest on me alone,
And not be shar'd, sweet girl, to thee:
For thou hast never, never known,
(Tho' we have roved thro' glen and glade,)
How close the tender tie had grown,
That lured me to the myrtle shade.

Oh! could I but have cool'd the flame
That burn'd consum'd, my peace to man,
Blest in our loves, thy honoured name
Perhaps had been my guiding star."
Alas! I've let the time pass by:
Another youth has won'd thy charms,
And thou hast breath'd for them the sigh,
Encircled in his rosy arms.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MODERN RELIGION.

Some Christians, or rather some strict advocates of Christian virtue, deem the innocent amusements and pleasures of life highly sinful. The fact is they are early educated in the school of prejudice, and view every thing of a rational nature on the dark side. True religion, I contend, does not reign under the Monkish cowl, or beneath the sullen, downcast look of a bigoted Priest; neither is it in the sunken eye of a devotee, whose days and nights are spent in the silent closet, hid from mortal view. Such actions are inconsistent to that primitive state of religion which actuated the inspired prophets to mingle with all classes and descriptions of men, for a social and a good purpose; it has a tendency to destroy that social tie that connects man; it has a tendency to blunt that friendly feeling which ought to glow in the bosom of every man. Is it a Christian principle, I ask, to shun the company of those whose conversation is lively, innocent, and full of virtuous vivacity—whose eyes speak the language of hearts free from care, at peace with man, and warm with Christian love. Religion itself is pleasing, agreeable, and connected with the innocent enjoyments and pleasures of life. I can see it in the bright effusions of a youthful mind; I can see it in the beaming glance of beauty; and I can see it mingling in all the sportive delight of the children of men. It is a contented mind, and purely uncontaminated heart, that hides nothing from public view; it is a virtuous soul, that reflects its purity in the bright smile of pleasure; it is a christian principle, that extends the willing hand to the poor and needy; it is a Christian trait, when the sick bed is visited and the naked clothed. None but a true and devoted disciple of Jesus would leave the pelting storm to warm the chilled limbs of the poor and aged. And where, I ask, will we find this innate principle that glows in the sections of true Christians? Is it to be found in the gloomy haunts of some secluded monastery?—Does charity and good will towards mankind actuate men thus to hide their religion and actions from view? Is it to be found in the unwelcome look of a priest-ridden disciple of bigotry and prejudice—one who lives for himself alone, and shuns the company of his own species, because the world and its inhabitants are vicious? How absurd!—and yet some there are who think so: but not all. God forbid that I should insinuate such an idea; for daily observation proves the contrary. New Churches are daily springing up to view, and the old fashioned, strong-built places of worship torn down, or renewed, to imitate the gaudy display of others on the modern style? Are not the poor, in many instances, deprived of the necessary wants of life to furnish the means of paying for this? Certainly. Then we ask, is this a Christian trait? These observations, Messrs. Editors, are thrown out for a salutary purpose: but I very much doubt whether the power of man can turn the tide of religious pride and vanity. R.

THE BIRD CATCHER, *AND HIS CANARY.*

The delicacy of moral, and benevolent spirit of the following story of the "Bird Catcher and his Canary," will sufficiently apologize for copying it into the columns of our paper; and although at first it may look like a long story, we feel no apprehension of its being denounced as a tedious one. It is extracted from "Pratt's Gleanings in Westphalia"—a British work, published something more than twenty years ago.—Few of the contemporaries of Mr. Pratt, have been greater contributors to the literature of his country, than himself. By a sort of literary magic, he always gleans something for the heart, and for the imagination; and as a delineator of the human character, his contemporary critics have placed him by the side of Fielding, of Richardson, and of Sterne. How far the acumen of our author entitles him to such high distinction, the article, which we have here selected as a sentimental banquet for our readers, will in some little measure demonstrate.

"In the town of Cleves, I was residing with a Prussian family, during the time of the fair; which I shall pass over, having nothing remarkable to distinguish it from other annual meetings where people assemble to stare at, and cheat each other, and divert themselves, and to spend the year's savings in buying those bargains which, would have been, probably, better bought at home. One day after dinner as the desert was just brought on the table, the travelling German musicians, who commonly ply the houses at these times, presented themselves, and were suffered to play. Just as they were making their bows for the money they received for their harmony, a Bird catcher, who had rendered himself famous for educating and calling forth the talents of the feathered race, made his appearance, and was well received by our party, which was numerous and benevolent. The musicians, who had heard of this bird-catcher's fame, begged permission to stay; and the master of the house, who had a great share of good nature, indulged their curiosity; a curiosity, indeed, in which every body participated—for all that we have heard or seen of learned pigs, asses, dogs and horses, was said to be extinguished in the wonderful wisdom, which blazed in the genius of this bird-catcher's canary. The canary was produced, and the owner harangued him in the following manner, placing him upon his fore-finger. Bijou—jewel—you are now in the presence of persons of great sagacity and honor; take heed you do not deceive the expectations they have conceived of you from the world's report; you have got laurels; beware of their withering. In a word, deport yourself like the Bijou—the jewel of canary birds, as you certainly are.

All this time the bird seemed to listen, and, indeed, placed himself in the true attitude of attention, by sloping his head to the ear of the man, and then distinctly nodding twice when his master left off speaking; and if ever nods were intelligible and promissory, these were two of them.

That's good, says the master, pulling off his hat to the bird. Now let us see if you are a canary of honor.—Give us a tune:—the canary sung.—Pshaw, that's too harsh: 'tis the note of a raven with a hoarseness upon him: something, pathetic. The canary whistled as if its little throat was changed to a lute. Faster, says the man.—Slower—very well—what a plague is this foot about and this little head.—No wonder you are out, Mr. Bijou, when you forget your time. That's a jewel.—Bravo, bravo, my little man.

All that he was ordered or reminded of did he do to admiration. His head and foot beat time—humored the variations both of tone and movement; and "the sound was a just echo to the sense," according to the strictest laws of poetical, and (as it *ought* to be) of musical composition.—Bravo! bravo! re-echoed from all parts of the dining room. The musicians swore the canary was a greater master of music than any of their band. And do you not shew your sense of this civility, Sir? cries the bird-catcher, with an angry air. The canary bowed most respectfully, to the great delight of the company. His next achievement was going through martial exercise with a straw gun; after which, my poor Bijou, says his owner, thou hast had hard work; and must be a little weary: a few performances more, and thou shalt repose. Shew the ladies how to make a curtesy.

The bird here crossed his taper legs, and sunk and rose with a ease and grace that would have put half our subscription assembly belles to the blush.—That's my fine bird and now a bow, head and foot corresponding.—Here the striplings for ten miles round London might have blushed also.—Let us finish with an hornpipe, my brave little fellow—that's it—keep it up, keep it up.

The activity, glee, spirit and accuracy with which this last order was obeyed, wound up the applause (in which all the musicians joined, as well with their instruments as their clappings) to the highest pitch of admiration. Bijou himself, seemed to feel the sacred thirst of fame, and shook his little plumes, and carolled an *io pæan*, that sounded like the conscious notes of victory.

Thou hast done all my biddings bravely, said the master, caressing his feathered servant; now then, take a nap while I take thy place. Here upon the canary went into a counterfeit slumber, so like the effect of the poppied god, first shutting one eye, then the other, then nodding, then dropping so much on one side, that the hands of several of the company were stretched out to save him from falling; and just as those hands approached his feathers suddenly recovered and dropped as much on the other; at length sleep seemed to fix him in a steady posture; whereupon the owner took him from his finger, and laid him flat upon the table, where the man assured us he would remain in a good sound sleep, while he himself had the honor to do his best to fill up the interval. Accordingly after drinking a glass of wine, (in the progress of taking which, he was interrupted by the canary bird springing up suddenly to assert his right to a share, really putting his bill into the glass, and then laying himself down to sleep again) the owner called him a sad fellow, and began to shew off his own independent powers of entertaining. The *forte* of these lay chiefly in balancing with a tobacco pipe, while he himself smoked with another, and several of the positions were so difficult to be preserved, yet maintained with such dexterity, that the general attention was fixed upon him. But while he was exhibiting, an huge black cat, who had no doubt been on the watch, from some unobserved corner, sprung upon the table, seized the poor canary in its mouth, and rushed out of the window in despite of opposition.—Though the dining room was emptied in an instant, it was a vain pursuit; the life of the bird was gone, and its mangled body was brought in by the unfortunate owner in such dismay, accompanied by such looks and language as must have awakened pity in a misanthrope. He spread him half length over the table, and mourned his canary bird, with the most undissembled sorrow. Well may I grieve for thee, poor thing; well may I grieve: more than four years hast thou fed from my hand, drank from my lip, and slept in my bosom. I owe thee my support, my health, my strength, and my happiness; without thee what will become of me! Thou it was who ensured my welcome in the best company. It was thy genius only made me welcome. But thy death is a just punishment for my vanity. Had I relied only on thy happy powers, all had been well, and thou hadst been perched on my finger, or lulled in my breast at this moment! but trusting to my own talents, and glorifying myself in them, a judgment has fallen upon me, and thou art dead and mangled on this table.—Accursed be the hour I entered this house! and more accursed the detestable monster that killed thee! Accursed be myself, for I contributed to thy death. I ought not to have taken away my eyes when thine were closed in frolic. O, Bijou, my dearest only Bijou, would I were dead also!

As near as the spirit of his disordered mind could be transfused, such was the language and sentiments of the forlorn bird catcher; whose despairing motion and frantic air no words can paint. He took from his pocket a little green bag of faded velvet, and drawing from out of it some wool and cotton, that were the wrappings of whistles, bird-calls, and other instruments of his trade, all of which he threw on the table "as in scorn," and making a couch, placed the mutilated limbs, and ravaged feathers of his canary upon it, and renewed his lamentations.

These were now much softened, as is ever the case when the rage of grief yields to its tenderness; when it is too much overpowered by the effect to advert to the cause. It is needless to observe to you, that every one in the company sympathised with him. But none more than the band of musicians, who, being engaged in a profession that naturally keeps the sensibilities more or less in exercise, felt the distress of the poor bird man with peculiar force. It was really a banquet to see these people gathering themselves into a knot, and after whispering, wiping their eyes, and blowing their noses, depute one from amongst them to be the medium of conveying into the pocket of the bird-man, the very contribution they had just received for their own efforts. The poor fellow perceiving them, took from his pocket the little parcel they had rolled up, and brought out with it, by an unlucky accident, another little bag, at the sight of which he was extremely agitated; for it contained the canary seed, the food of the "dear lost companion of his art." There is no giving language to the effect of this trifling circumstance upon the poor fellow; he threw down the contribution money that he had brought from his pocket along with it; not with an ungrateful, but with a desperate hand. He opened the bag, which was fastened with red tape, and, taking out some of the seed, put it to the very bill of the lifeless bird, exclaiming,—No, poor Bijou, no,—thou canst not peck any more out of this hand, that has been thy feeding place so many years—thou canst remember how happy we both were when I bought this bag full for thee. Had it been filled with gold, thou hadst deserved it. It should be filled, and with gold, said the master of the house, if I could afford it.

The good man rose from his seat, which had long been uneasy to him, and gently taking the bag, put some silver into it; saying as he handed it to his neighbor, who will refuse following my example? It is not a subscription for mere charity—It is a tribute to one of the rarest things in the world: namely, to real feeling in this sophistical, pretending, parading age. If ever the passion of love and gratitude was in the heart of man, it is in the heart of that unhappy fellow; and whether the object, that calls out such feelings, be bird, beast, fish, or man, it is alike virtue, and ought to be rewarded—said his next neighbor, putting into the bag his quota. It is superfluous to tell, that after the seed had been wholly taken away, and put very delicately out of the poor man's sight, every body most cheerfully contributed to make up a purse, to repair, as much as money could, the bird-man's loss.—The last person applied to, was a very beautiful young German lady, who, as she placed her bounty into the bag, closed it immediately after, and blushed. As there are all sorts of blushes, (at least one to every action of our lives that is worthy any characteristic feeling, supposing the actor can feel at all,) suspicion would have thought this young lady, who was so anxious to conceal her gift, gave little or nothing; but candor, who reasons in a different manner, would suppose what was really the case—that it was a blush, not of avarice and deception, but of benevolence graced by modesty. Curiosity, however, caught the bag, opened it, and turned out its contents, amongst which was a *golden ducat*, that, by its date and brightness, had been hoarded. Ah, ha, said curiosity, who does this belong to, I wonder? Guilt and innocence, avarice and benignity, are alike honest in one point; since they all, in the moment of attack, by some means or another, discover what they wish to conceal. There was not, in the then large company, a single person, who could not have exclaimed to this young lady with the assurance of the truth—*Thou art the woman!*—There was no denying the fact it was written on every feature of her enchanting face. She struggled, however, with the accusation, almost to tears; but they were such tears as would have given lustre to the finest eyes in the world, for they gave lustre to her's and would have added effulgence to a ray of the sun.

Well then, if no body else will own this neglected ducat, cried the master of the house, who was the uncle of the lady above-mentioned, I will; whereupon he took it from the heap and exchanged it for two others, which enriched the collection.

While the business of the heart was thus carrying on, the bird man, who was the occasion and object of it, wrs at first divided by contrary emotions of pain and pleasure: his eye sometimes directed to the massacred canary, and sometimes to the company; at length generosity proved the stronger emotion, and grief ebbed away. He had lost a bird, but had gained the good will of many human beings. That bird, it is true, was his pride and support, but this was not the crisis any longer to bewail his fate. He accepted the contribution purse, by one means or another, filled like the sack of Benjamin, even to the brim, and bowed, but spoke not; then folding up the corpse of the canary in its wool and cotton shroud, departed with one of those looks, that the moment it is seen, it is felt and understood: but for which, being too powerful for description, no language has yet been provided. On going out, he beckoned the musicians to follow. They did so, striking a few cords that would have graced the funeral of Juliet. My very soul pursued the sounds, and so did my feet. I hastened to the outer door and saw the bird man contending about returning the money which the founderse of the benevolence—for such were the musicians—had subscribed.

I have nothing to add to this Gleaning, but a piece of information that belongs to it. The very next morning I was witness to two traits of the heart of the master of the mansion where these transactions had passed. A nobler minded man lived not,—Alas! he is no more! On my coming down to breakfast the day after, I saw the footman departing with *the cat who killed the bird*, not, said the gentleman, to put her to death for an act that was natural to her, but to put her where I know she will be out of my sight; for I could never look at her again, without being reminded of the most uncomfortable part of yesterday's adventure. Poor Bijou! I have not a doubt but all we have done atones but scantily for the loss of such a friend. Just as he said this, the niece, whose person and mind I have already particularized, came into the breakfast room. And now, said the old gentleman, to finish this business, look ye, Henrietta, I gave you this new ducat to lay out at the fair in any manner you liked best; and though I think the way in which you disposed of it the very best you could have chosen—nay, no more blushing—I think it never ought to go out of our family; for do you know that I have taken it into my old superstitious head, that the blessing of the Giver of all good will stay with us while such a ducat remains amongst us. I therefore bought it back cheaply with two others. Age is superstitious, you know, my dear. Indulge me then, love, and take care of it while I live, after which it shall be yours—and in the mean time, that you may, not lose your fairing, in this little purse are ten others, that, though not so distinguished by what, to my old heart, is more precious than the gold of Ophir, may serve well enough for the common purposes of life.

FRAGMENT OF A CHRONICLE, *FOR THE 19th CENTURY.*

CHAPTER 14th.

1. And in those days Munrabad arose and came before Jonathan and said: Lo, for many years have I been thy chief steward, and under my stewardship hast thou waxed rich, and thy flock and thy herds have increased and multiplied.

2. And thy land has become a land flowing with milk and honey, and now that thy servant is stricken in years, let him depart in peace, and his stewardship let another take.

3. And Jonathan answered and said unto Munrabad, true it is, that under thy stewardship have my flocks increased and multiplied, and my land flowed with milk and honey. Yet wherein thou hast increased my flocks and herds I know not of; neither in what manner thou hast made my land to flow with milk and honey.

4. Nevertheless, thou hast been unto me a faithful steward, and are now stricken in years and even as thou hast said, so let it be done, and thy stewardship let another take.

5. And then arose Jaconiah, the Captain of the Host, and came unto Jonathan and said: I have been a man of war from my youth upward, and for the and thy household have I fought.

6. The Assyrian that spoiled thy chief city, and defiled thy holy temple, even the proud Assyrian did I utterly destroy, and his chief Captain did I slay.

7. And the uncircumcised Philistines that did secretly compass to slay thy people in the desert, even them did I cut off, so that now every man dwelleth in peace under his own Vine, and under his own Fig Tree; and now will thy servant be thy chief Steward.

8. And Jonathan said: Lo, Jaconiah, unto me and to my household hast thou been a faithful warrior and a mighty captain, nevertheless thou art a man quick of spirit and ready to smite, and wert thou my chief steward, and I should say unto thee, why dost thou this, or why are these things so, peradventure thou wouldst smite me even with the edge of thy sword.

9. And then came Adamassar, and said: behold Jonathan, I hold the pen of a ready writer, and for many years have I been chief Scribe, and when the Assyrians did conspire to destroy thee, I did utterly confound them.

10. In their councils did I work confusion, and their wisdom I turned into foolishness, for the wisdom of the Serpent and the mildness of the Dove are mine.

11. And though my father offended thee, let not his sins be visited upon me, for his people are not my people, nor his Gods my Gods.

12. And Jonathan answered and said: verily thou art of thy father's tribe, and is it not written, can the Ethiopian change his hue, or the Leopard his spots.

13. Truly thou didst turn from thy father's paths, and from the counsels of those who dwelt with him, but whether thou didst seek the true light, or was enticed by the loaves and fishes of my table, and the sweet savour of the flesh pots thereof, I know not.

14. Nevertheless, thou art cunning in the ways of men, and hath much skill in the councils of princes, and hast served me and my children faithfully.

15. And then Crawballim, the Steward of the Household, came before Jonathan and said: diligently have I strove in thy household and sorely have I laboured to become thy chief steward.

16. Over thy treasures have I kept strict guard, and thy shekels of Gold and shekels of Silver, have I carefully weighed; and of those who were thy debtors, have I kept a true account; and now let thy servant find favour in thy sight to become thy chief Steward.

17. And Jonathan answered unto Crawballim, saying: Thou hast had charge of my Treasure these many years, and I know not that thou hast been an unjust steward to mine household; yet thine enemies have reported in mine ears that thou hast made to thyself friends of the mammon of unrighteousness.

18. And when a man hath owed me twenty shekels of silver, thou hast said unto him: Take a pen and write down ten. And when another hath owed me an hundred peices of gold, thou has said: Put down fifty; and whether these things be so, thou knowest best.

19. But what hast thou done, or what hath Adamassar done, that ye should be chief Steward unto me?

20. Then came Clamahal into the presence of Jonathan, saying: It is true, Jonathan, that thy children who dwell to the east beyond Jordan, desire that Adamassar should be thy chief Steward; but those that dwell in the vallies to the west of Mount Hebron, cry with a loud voice saying: Let Clamahal be Chief Steward.

21. And Jonathan answered him not a word.

22. Behold Calnimshe also spake, saying: When the Assyrian did sorely vex thee, and spoiled thy land, the spear did not rest in my hand; neither was the shield buckled to my arm; yet was my voice heard on the house-tops, and my speech sounded like a trumpet throughout the land.

23. And since that time have I watched over thy strong Towers, and now I am ready to become thy Chief Steward.

24. Nevertheless if I find not sufficient favour in thine eyes, let the kindness thou bearest me, be shewed unto Adamassar.

25. And Jonathan said unto Calnimshe: Thou art but yet a young man, and if thou be a wise one, then wilt thou tarry in Jericho, till thy beard be grown.

26. And Clintijan came likewise.

27. And said unto Jonathan: Even thy servant will be thy Chief Steward because—

28. And when Clintijah had uttered these words, his speech departed from him; and he wist not what to say.

29. Then Jonathan arose and his spirit was sorely vexed within him and he said: Is there in all Israel none but such as these to be my Chief Steward.

30. And he said: Let a Sack of fine linen be made, and let the names of those who have this day appeared before me, be inscribed on pieces of parchment.

31. And let the pieces of parchment be shaken in the bag, and him whose name shall first be shaken out, even make him Chief Steward unto Jonathan.

COLLECTANEA.

HINTS FOR GENTLEMEN—OR GENTLEMEN'S RULES TO LIVE BY.

Of starch and its applications.—Starch should be used in almost every thing, for consistence sake. Indeed, it is the only type of consistence about a Dandy. The collar should be well starched and resemble the winkers of a draft-horse. Starch should be well used in the cravat in order to give it its most fashionable appearance. Young Dandies ought to practise, however, the management of the head and neck, thus half strangulated and exposed to the stocks, lest they be accused of not *touching collar freely*, like a stubborn horse. Starch must be used with moderation in the wristbands.

A fat dandy should starch no other articles but these; but a thread paper, or a thin dandy may have his waistcoat starched, in order to give him bulk and uprightness, and indeed may almost be a thing of starch from top to toe.

Of Hands, Nails, Hair and Whiskers.—Hands cannot be too white, natural or artificial. Nails cannot be too long for *birds of prey*, but for *birds of passage* a shorter nail, resembling a beautiful filbert, will do. However, as it is troublesome to keep clean, it is well to fill it up with white wax, which bespeaks the Exquisite, and excludes dust. Hair cannot be too much brushed, scented, and taken care of, and if grey or fine red, will *naturally*, be changed by an Exquisite. Small flat whiskers *prettily dyed* suit the dandy cheek; too much crinosity deranging the shirt collar

Of the Neckcloth, Stiffener, &c.—For the more general detail of these articles, and particularly for the drawings, we refer our readers to Neckclothitania, a late publication. There is, however, a Parisian tie, and the independent whigtie, which consist in having a large cravat to meet in front, and then to be connected and tied behind. Simple tying behind without the noose, is vulgar or obsolete. It denotes the philosopher or the man of letters, and too much resembles the loose *stock* of our grandfathers. A small bow only suits a shoe-maker; but a man may indulge in a dozen fanciful variations upon the Neckclothitanian patterns.

SINGULAR ROBBERY.

The following adventure, which happened in 1821 at Mara, near Langres, would make no bad figure in a melo-drama. A person passing through a wood towards nightfall, was stopped by a man, who presenting a pistol, demanded his money or his life; the traveller gave him twelve francs, declaring it was all he had about him. The robber took the money that was offered, and the traveller made off as fast as his legs could carry him; half dead with fright, yet happy at having got away so cheaply. He soon reached a farm house, where believing himself to be in safety, he requested hospitality after having related his adventure; adding, that he had contrived to save a considerable sum from the rapacity of the robber. The mistress of the house, who was at this time, alone, offered him an asylum but said he would be obliged to sleep in the hay loft; this offer was accepted with gratitude, our traveller preferring an uncomfortable bed to dangerous *rencontres*.—He had scarcely laid himself down in the hay-loft when he heard the master of the house; the latter related to his wife, that fortune had not been very favourable to him this time; that he had met with but one traveller, from whom he had got no more than twelve francs. From the circumstance of his narrative, his wife was persuaded that the person whom she had taken in, was the very same whom her husband had stopped; she informed him of it, and they agreed that during the night the man should go up into the hay-loft and push the traveller down, while he slept, and that the wife armed with an axe, should immediately despatch him. Very luckily, our traveller had not lost a word of this conversation; he kept himself upon his guard, and at the moment when the assassin mounted the ladder into the hay loft, to execute his project, struck him a blow on the head, so that he fell quite stunned to the floor below, where his wife instantly cut off his head with her axe. The traveller fled to the neighbouring village, and give information of the circumstance; the officer of police repaired to the spot, and the woman was arrested.

THE COUNT LA LIPPE.

His taste in the fine arts was equal to his other qualities: he was a general linguist, a fine draftsman, and an admirable musician, and seems to have united as many amiable with as many heroic qualities as any man in these latter days. But it must not be concealed that, like other elevated minds, he showed some occasional symptoms of oddity or wildness; and the two following anecdotes, among many which might be quoted, will, perhaps induce the reader to think his courage rather insane than intrepid.—During one of his visits to England, a friend (Mr. Hamilton) was driving him in a phæton and four down Henley Hill; the count happened to move, Mr. Hamilton, supposing him to be alarmed desired him not to be afraid; upon which La Lippe quietly drew from his pocket a large knife and *cut the reins*. Whether this was to show perfect carelessness of danger, or satirically to express that he thought himself as safe after the reins were cut as before, has not been told. In his own territory, in Germany, he amused himself with military manœuvres and experiments; and one day he invited his little court and visitors to dine with him after a review. The dinner was served in a tent on the ground; and, towards the end of the repast, the Count was observed to look seve-

ral times at his watch, and to put it up again, and call for another bottle: at last some one asked the reason of this? "Why," said he, "I have ordered this tent to be mined by a new method—it is to be blown up at a certain minute, and I am anxious to go out to see the explosion."—The tent, it will readily be believed, was soon cleared without waiting for the other bottle.

APATHY OF THE HINDOOS.

A malefactor having committed some crime for which he was sentenced to be hanged, received the awful fiat with so much coolness that the judge was disposed to believe the man had not understood him, and accodingly caused it to be repeated by one of the native counsellors. The man replied, that he understood the judge very well. "You are to be hanged to-morrow," repeated the barrister. "*Saked ko koot.*" "as the gentleman pleases," returned the culprit, and followed his conductor out of court, apparently unconcerned. A few days elapsed before the sentence could be put in execution, and when brought forth to suffer the punishment of his crime, there appeared quite a different person.—This being reported to the judge, he was ordered to be brought before him, and it was discovered that the other had given this man three rupees to be hanged in his place. The former one of course made his escape; and strange as it may appear, the substitute was afraid of being discharged, lest he might insist upon his refunding the three rupees which he had spent, he said, on metairs cakes, of which they are particularly fond, made of sugar and flour.

FOOLHARDY EXPLOITS.

St. Alkmund's church, Shrewsbury, is remarkable for its handsome spire; it is said to have been founded by the heroine Alfrida, the daughter of King Alfred. The body of the building is modern, but the tower and spire appear of considerable antiquity. In the year 1621, about four yards of the top of the spire was taken down, and rebuilt by a man of the name of Archer, who came from St. Albans. His foolhardy feats are yet in the mouths of the inhabitants. On Saturday, the 22d of February, he climbed up the outside of the spire to the top, and brought down the weather cock, notwithstanding its size and weight were such that he could with difficulty hold it. On the 5d of March he climbed up again and put the weather-cock in its former place, turning it around several times, standing upright on the iron cross, and shaking both his hand and legs. In the following week he climbed up, taking with him a drum, and a long bow and arrow; he stood upright on the cross, beat the drum, and shot an arrow from the bow. On the 13th of March, he again went up; shook his arms and legs, and continued hallooing and shouting for more than two hours. In every one of these exploits the man was in a state of intoxication!

From the Columbian Observer.

FINE ARTS.

It is refreshing to turn occasionally from the heat and turmoil of political conflict, and retiring into the bowers of the Muses, or the depositories of Art, contemplate with tranquil rapture, the sublime productions of the pencil, or the beautiful effusions of the inspired Bard.

The Academy of Fine Arts in this city, always affords a scene of intellectual recreation, that soothes while it excites the mind, at the same time that it refines our taste, or extends the boundaries of our knowledge. We cannot enter its portals without finding much to please and delight, and such pleasure is rarely unaccompanied by improvement.

Perhaps there is no better criterion of the refinement of taste, and mental character of a people than their resort to such an exhibition of the noblest productions of genius. Were we to visit a great metropolis in a foreign country, and find its inhabitants dead to the attractions of a noble depository of the Fine Arts, we should on our return home describe them as both stupid and avaricious; wanting faculties to appreciate the perfection of beauty and sublimity, or too much absorbed in grovelling pursuits, to turn aside to admire the charms of nature reflected in the divinity of human invention.

Happily for our city, no reproach lies against us on this score. Although somewhat *Gothic* in our manners, our mansions, and our feelings, yet as it respects the patronage of the Fine Arts, we cannot be accused of cold insensibility, or sordid indifference. We have, we believe, quite as much taste on this subject, as our more hospitable neighbors; and the crowds that daily throng the Academy during the exhibition, is a demonstration of the fact that supercedes the necessity of argument.

Among the prominent objects of *novel* attraction in the exhibition of the present year, we were much struck by a beautiful, or rather sublime production from the inimitable pencil of Titian, of a half length portrait of *Mary Magdalen*. The noble simplicity of this painting, in which Art rivals nature, is very imposing, and inspires the most lively and touching emotions.—We understand it is the property of Mr. Joseph Bonaparte—and that 10,000 dollars have been refused for it. Another excellent picture of that gentleman, full length, as *King of Spain*, excites admiration for its spirit, coloring, and imposing splendor.

A real bronze bust of Napoleon, is another acquisition to the present exhibition, of much interest; and almost completes the group of that distinguished family.

We were also struck by several excellent paintings by Sully, whose portraits are much admired for that peculiar spirit which indicates the genius of this distinguished artist.

Many paintings of great merit also adorn the walls of the Academy, but which it would require several visits to designate.

While occupied in the contemplation of the rich collection here brought together, we could not however, avoid thinking reproachfully of the great deficiency of Portraits of Public Men, in the Academy. Something like a National Gallery, struck us as a great desideratum. We looked for Washington, Franklin, Henry, and others of our epoch of glory, but could not find them, in a place too, where full lengths of every distinguished public man in the country should appear.—Such a gallery, with the portraits arrayed according to the parallel of their characters, would be inestimable. Thus we should behold, side by side, Washington and Jackson, Henry and Franklin, Hamilton and Ames, Jefferson and Clinton, &c.

We do not know the resources of the Academy, but from the names of the Managers, all distinguished for their opulence, we should imagine such a desideratum very readily supplied, especially as there exists no want of artists of the first genius, to be employed on the task.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

MR. PRINTER,—In a neighbouring town, as a farmer was preparing to come to Portsmouth, a lady handed him a bundle of socks, or "*futings*," and the enclosed memorandum. The memorandum really is a curiosity, and if inserted in your paper, may increase the attention of parents to the education of their children. And as you will not insert the name of its author, no one need complain—not even the good lady herself.

Your's, A SHOP-KEEPER.

THE MEMORANDUM.

"I want you to git me a nise shall as you can find and as a larg one as you can find and a nice straw as you can i wil inform you of a pedler that came along and he sed he sed that futings fetcht fifty sents a pare at poartchmouth i want you to git as mutch for them as you can git the handsomest coller for a shall that you can find and some vary nice nise ribbin to trim it if if ther is any coming"

COMMUNICATION.

THE NEW AND OLD TARIFF.—The following statement, exhibiting the duties imposed on various descriptions of foreign merchandize by the tariff bill recently passed by Congress; also, the rate of duty laid on the same kinds of goods by the old tariff—will be useful, as a means of ready reference.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL, or of which wool is a component part—By the *new tariff* a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem (on the value or cost) is laid on worsted stuff-goods, (bombazetts, &c.) and blankets; and on low priced woollens (excepting flannels and baizes) the actual cost of which of shall not exceed 33½ cts. per square yard. On other woollens (broad-cloths, cassimeres, flannels, baizes, &c.) a duty of 30 per centum until June 30, 1825, and after that time, a duty of 33½ per centum.

By the *old tariff*, the duty on blankets, rugs, stuff-goods and stockings was 10 per centum; and on all the other descriptions of woollen goods 25 per centum.

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON. *New Tariff.*—A duty of seven and a half cents per square yard on all cotton cloths (except nankeens) which cost less than 30 cents per square yard; on all other cotton cloths, including nankeens, a duty of 25 per centum.

Old Tariff.—A duty of six and a quarter cents per square yard on all cotton cloths (except nankeens) the cost of which does not exceed 25 cents per square yard; on other cotton cloths, including nankeens, a duty of 25 per centum.

MANUFACTURES OF SILK, FLAX, AND HEMP.—*New Tariff.*—A duty of 25 per cent on the value or cost, excepting European silks on which the duty is 20 per centum, and sail duck and some other hempen goods, on which the duty is 15 per centum.

Old Tariff.—A duty of 15 per centum on silks and linens; and of 20 per centum on hempen goods, excepting duck and sheetings on which there was a specific duty amounting to near 15 per centum on the cost,

MANUFACTURES OF IRON, STEEL, BRASS, PEWTER, LEAD OR TIN, commonly denominated Hardware. *New Tariff.*—A duty of 25 per centum, (excepting articles otherwise specified.)

Old Tariff.—A duty of 20 per centum.

UNMANUFACTURED WOOL. *New Tariff.*—A duty of 20 per centum until June 1, 1825; from that time to June 1, 1826, a duty of 25 per centum; afterwards, a duty of 30 per ct. excepting wool the cost of which does not exceed 10 cents per pound, on which the duty is 15 per centum.

Old Tariff.—A duty of 15 per centum on all sorts.

LEGHORN HATS AND BONNETS, also, hats and bonnets of straw, chip or grass, or materials for making them. *New Tariff.*—A duty of 50 cents each on those that cost less than one dollar; on those the cost of which exceeds one dollar each, a duty of 50 per centum.

Old Tariff.—A duty of 30 per centum on all kinds.

	NEW TARIFF.	OLD TARIFF.
On hemp,	$1,75 per cwt.	$1,50 per cwt.
Lead, pig, bar and sheet, 2 cts. per lb.		1 cent per lb.
Shot, 3½ cents per pound,		2 cents per lb.
Red and white lead, 4 cts per lb.		3 cents per lb.
Paper hangings, 40 per cent.		30 per cent.
Carpeting, Brussels, &c. 50 cts. square yard.		25 per cent.
do. Venetian, &c. 25 cts. do.		25 per cent.
do. other kinds, 20 cts. do.		25 per cent.
Cotton bagging, 3½ cts sq yard.		20 per cent.
Iron in bars and bolts, not rolled, 90 cts. cwt.		75 cts. per cwt,
do sheet, rod, hoop, &c. 3 cents lb.		2½ cts. per lb.
Spikes 4 cents per lb.		3 cents per lb.
Nails, 5 cents per pound.		4 cents per lb.
Anvils, 2 cents per pound.		20 per cent.
Mill cranks and irons, 4 cts. per lb.		20 per cent.
Mill-saws, $1 each.		20 per cent.
Muskets, $1,50 each.		20 per cent.
Rifles, 2,50 each.		20 per cent.
Cutting knives, scythes, sickles, spades and shovels, 30 per cent.		20 per cent.
Cast iron vessels, 1½ per lb.		
Other iron casts, 1 ct. per lb.		75 cts. per cwt.
Copper vessels, 35 per cent.		20 per cent.
Lead, 3 cts. per pound.		15 per cent.
Wheat, 25 cts. per bushel.		15 per cent.
Oats, 10 cents per bushel.		15 per cent.
Wheat flour, 50 cts. per cwt.		15 per cent.
Potatoes, 10 cents per bushel.		15 per cent.
Coal, 6 cents per bushel.		5 cts. bushel
Linseed, hempseed and rapeseed oil, 25 cents per gal.		15 per cent.
Ale, beer and porter, 15 to 20 cents per gallon.		10 to 15 cts. gal.
Beef and pork, 2 cts per lb.		15 per cent.
Hams, 3 cents per pound.		15 per cent.
Vinegar, 8 cents per gallon.		15 per cent.
Alum, $2,50 per cwt.		$2 per cwt.
Refined salt petre, 3 cts. per lb.		7½ per cent
Blue vitrol, 4 cents per lb.		7½ per cent
Glauber salts, 2 cents per lb.		15 per cent.
Copperas, $2 per cwt.		$1 per cwt.
Ginger, 2 cents per pound		15 per cent.
Raisins, 3 to 4 cents per lb.		2 to 3 cts per lb.
Window glass, 3 to $4, 100 square feet		250 to 325 100 ft.

The duty on books is 4 cents per volume on those printed previous to 1775, and on those printed in other languages than English, excepting books printed in Latin or Greek, on which the duty is 15 cents per pound, bound, and 13 cents per pound, unbound. On English books printed since 1775, the duty is 20 cents per pound, when bound and 26 cents per pound, unbound. The old duty was 15 per centum.

The duty on folio and quarto post paper is 20 cents per pound; on foolscap, drawing, and writing paper 17 cents per pound; printing, copper-plate and stainers' paper, 10 cents per pound, on sheathing, binders' and wrapping paper, 5 cents per pound; on all other paper, 15 cents per pound.—The old duty on paper of every description was 30 per centum.

The duty on jewelry; gold; silver and other watches, and parts of watches; gold and silver lace; embroidery; epaulettes; precious stones; pearls; all articles composed wholly or chiefly of gold and silver; laces; lace veils; lace shawls; and thread or silk shades, is augmented from 7½ per centum ad valorem, to 12½ per centum. The preceding articles are admitted on low duties by reason of the facility with which they may be smuggled in.

The duty on wares of cut glass is 3 cents per pound, and in addition, an ad valorem duty of 30 per centum. On all other articles of glass, not specified, the duty is 2 cents per pound, and in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of 20 per centum. The old duty on glass manufactures was 20 per centum.

The duties on the following articles have been increased; hair cloth; marble; coach laces; oil cloth; carpets and mats of tow and flags, &c. tarred cables and cordage; untarred cordage, yarns, twines and pack threads; tacks, brads and sprigs; iron cables or chains; blacksmith's hammers and sledges; fire arms and side arms; quills; slates and tiles; black lead pencils; tallow and spermaceti candles; soap; corks; prunella, stuff and nankeen shoes and slippers; laced boots and bootees; castor oil; Epsom salts; camphor; Cayenne pepper; chocolate; plums and prunes; black glass-bottles; demijohns; and apothecaries's vials.

The new duties noticed in the preceding statement are imposed instead of the old ones laid on the same descriptions of goods, and not in addition thereto. There are two kinds of duties levied on imports; one denominated *specific* the *ad valorem*. A specific duty is computed on the *quantity* of an article, without regard to the *value*. It is a certain sum imposed on the pound, yard, gallon, cwt. &c. An ad valorem duty is a certain per centum imposed on the *cost* or *value* of an article at the place from whence it is imported.—It is calculated on the net cost of the article with an addition of 20 per centum on East-India merchandize and of ten per centum on goods from Europe, &c.

If an article subject to an ad valorem duty, costs $1 in Europe, the duty is calculated on the sum of one dollar and ten cents. In this way, a duty which is nominally 30 per cent is increased to 33 per cent, and others in the same proportion.

There are two classes of articles upon which the duties are augmented by the new tariff. One class consists of articles which are manufactured in the United States, and of which we possess the raw material; the other class comprises articles which are not necessaries of life, as silks, &c.—The increase of duty on the first is for the protection of home industry; on the latter class for the purpose of revenue.

The duties on salt, tea, sugar, wine, rum, molasses, coffee, spices, indigo, steel, crockery wares, fine cottons, and many other articles have not been altered.

The new duties will be levied on imports from Europe, after the thirtieth day of the present month, (June) and on goods imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, or Cape Horn, after the first of January next.

European Intelligence.

FROM IRELAND.

The ship Gem, from Londonderry, brought files of the Dublin Evening Post and Belfast News Letter to the 7th May. Their contents relate chiefly to numberless outrages committed in different parts of Ireland, during which the insurgents who wore masks, and were armed, not only robbed several houses, but maltreated the peaceable inhabitants. In one night, sixteen houses were attacked and robbed by an armed banditti, in the county of Kilkenny. Where resistance was offered, the robbers used their bayonets, and several had fallen victims to these attacks.—They even carried their diabolical system so far as to stab cows and pigs, and cut the throats of horses belonging to those marked out for revenge. The perpetrators of these crimes assumed to themselves the right of retaliating, for murders said to have been committed by the officers of police, which had not been sufficiently punished by the established authorities.

Singular Case.—We are informed that about October last, a labouring man, named Osborn, of St. John's Common, Sussex, was seized with typhus fever, under which he suffered a considerable time, when at length the fever fell into his feet, which gradually wasted until about a fortnight ago, when both his feet dropped off, at the ancle joints, and were buried in Keymer church-yard. The poor man's health is now perfectly re-established.—*Bell's Life in London.*

Compassion.—On Friday se'nnight, as the condemned prisoners were entering the jail of this town, one of them of the name of Bradnum, convicted of the burglary at Clemsford, was thus accosted by his mother;—"Well, my boy, what are you to be done to?" "Hanged, mother," replied the son. "Well," replied the mother, 'be a good boy, and don't be hanged in your best clothes, but let me have them—I had better take your red waistcoat now!"—*Bury Post.*

An eccentric old dame, who lately died at the west end of Dundee, and who had been receiving benefit from a charitable fund, left behind her the following strange assortment of articles: 400 work-bags, full of ribbons, &c. 150 pockets, 500 thimbles, 190 snuff boxes, a quantity of pins, 300 china and crystal articles, 1100 pin-cushions and needle books, several pecks of buttons, 20 pairs of silk stockings and gloves, 400 matches, 100 penknives and scissors, 24 black silk bonnets, and a great number of gowns.

Mr. Green, the aeronaut, lately made a grand ascent from Halifax, and landed at Hornby Castle, having travelled 80 miles in 40 minutes; his highest altitude being two miles from the earth.

On Sunday week, as a hen with her brood of chickens, was gleaning round the yard of a labouring man, named Hoy, in the village of Stannington, a sparrow hawk suddenly descended, and when in the act of darting on the young, the courageous mother seized and held the plunderer until the nephew of Hoy made him a prisoner.

NEW MUSICAL LANGUAGE.

There is now a new system of tuition in music in Paris, which is all the rage. A. M. Sudre teaches what he calls a musical language, which is applicable to every instrument. Persons of all nations may converse with each other in music in this way, without the trouble of learning to speak a language. In one of Mr. S's recent courses, a Turk, upon a flute, conversed for half an hour with a Frenchman who played the fiddle. The latter of course, knew the Turkish language upon principle, but not a word could he speak. The system may be very useful, if generally adopted amongst well informed musical persons in Europe, because we know it is easy to acquire sufficiently of a language to form phrases in the course of a very few months, but that it requires years to be able to utter them correctly or agreeably.

A new Journeymen Taylors' Society has been recently established in London. No candidate can be admitted unless he shall have been three times examined, and found to possess a perfect knowledge of *cutting* and *stitching*. On a question being proposed that the master taylors be invited to co-operate with them, one of the members said, "that he considered there was no necessity for having the assistance of the master taylors. That class of persons was composed of men—no, he could not call them men—(a laugh) —of individuals the most cruel and tyrannical that ever sat cross-legged. (A laugh.) He did not say that the position to which he called the attention of the meeting necessarily implied an application for charity; but certain it was, that the moment *the legs of the trade* were applied to another than the ordinary purpose for which legs were intended, that moment the taylor became a different being—began to domineer and oppress, and thus lost the character of a man.—It was this desperate love and exercise of power, on the part of the masters, that flung upon the whole trade the reproach of being but an insignificant portion of a man. (Loud laughter.)—There were thirty-three persons now present, with the dimensions, passions, appetites, and spirits of men, (laughter;) and was it not too hard to be told that very little more than three men and a half were to be found there? (Continued laughter.) This was intolerable—(laughter)—and the masters had to answer for it. He would rather go back to the PLANKS than be indebted to such men. They would never do any thing except for their own advantage; and, as he could cut a figure in society without their assistance, he felt disposed to cut them off from any communication with the Society."

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM BOILER.

One of the most tremendous explosions from steam, upon record, took place at a distillery at Lochrin, in Scotland. The boiler was intended to furnish steam of a high pressure for boiling the large stills of the establishment; it measured 37 feet in length, 3 feet in breadth at the bottom, 2 feet immediately under the top, and about 2 feet in height; the bottom, forming a semi-circle, rose into the body of the boiler. Its whole weight was 9 tons, of which the top and sides were estimated at 7 tons. This portion of the boiler was torn from the bottom by the explosion; it dashed aside an arched covering of brick work, penetrated the roof of the boiler house, rose in the atmosphere to the height of 70 feet, and then descended at a distance of 160 feet, alighted on the roof of another building, carried every thing before it in its fall, and even crushed in pieces one side of a large circular vat of cast iron. The lives of two workmen only were destroyed, although the whole establishment was crowded with people at work.

The engine, at the time of the explosion, was supposed to be at work with a pressure on the safety valve of only forty pounds to the square inch. This pressure might, perhaps, by some mismanagement, have been greatly increased.—Yet no probable increase of this pressure will altogether account for the force of the explosion; since, to calculate from the impetus with which the weight of 7 tons was projected, the impulse given by the explosive force could not have been less than 215 pounds upon the square inch. It seems most probable that the immediate cause of the accident was the unduly heated state of the end of the boiler next the feeding pipe; that there was a defect in the supply of water, by which this part was suffered to become red hot, and that consequently, upon the sudden admission of a jet of water, there was an extrication of a greater quantity of steam than could be let off by the safety valves in season to relieve the walls of the boiler from its pressure.—*Lit. Gaz.*

[If this explanation be true, says the Editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, it satisfactorily accounts for the explosion on board of the Ætna. The facts here stated correspond perfectly with those stated respecting the Ætna at the time of the accident.]

One of the most curious of the many curious exhibitions which are now open in London, is the Sicilian dwarf, whose levee, in Bond-street, is daily attended by great numbers of visitors.—Miss Cramachi, for that is the name of this prodigy, is above nine years of age, and only 19 inches high, has grown very little since her birth, is tolerably well formed, the hands remarkably good, knows a little English, and has a good ear for music. She has, altogether, the appearance of a genuine Lilliputian woman at her full growth, and is, we believe, the smallest of all persons mentioned in the records of littleness.

The London Morning Herald, of the 7th May, says, that a Mammoth, similar to the one of Siberia, has lately been discovered in the county of Sussex, near London—it lay buried at the depth of about sixteen feet, in a large quarry of diluvial loam and clay, which was excavated for making bricks—the different bones of which, when collected, formed almost a complete skeleton, of the heighth of 15 feet.

The town of Heckington sustained the loss, a few years ago, of a singular old bachelor named Jessop, known for his eccentric habit of taking physic, and who, upon a trial at Lincoln Assizes in an action brought against him by his medical attendant, was stated to have taken in twenty-five years no less a number than 1,275,000 pills. The same neighbourhood has lately lost another eccentric person, Mr. Parkes, a grazier, of Little Hale, the sale of whose effects, a few days ago, afforded great amusement to a large company attracted by curiosity, arising from the whimsical medley announced in the catalogue. The first lot was a quantity of plum-cake and hair powder;—to this succeeded an immense quantity of ladies' wash-balls;—about 1 cwt. of sugar, done up in halves and quarters of pounds, as Mr. Parkes had purchased them at different times for several years past, and each packet inscribed by him with the name of the grocer from whom it had been obtained!—a lot of cheesecakes;—a sack of walnuts;—a large cod fish, salted and red herrings around it, nearly all dried away; a quantity of pickles and preserves of Mr. P's. own making;—ten dried pound cakes, that had been baked in moulds, and at some time no doubt had been very good; a large lot of pepper, mustard, nitre and sulphur; a prodigious quantity of meat of all kinds, in a putrified state;—as there were no bidders for this, it was buried, together with many other articles, which composed the strangest *melange* ever perhaps collected, and in quantity afforded abundant lots, with some furniture, for two days' sale. It had been the practice of the *virtuoso* to attend Grantham market regularly for many years; he always set out with a pair of wallets for that emporium of the precious things which he coveted; and he regularly returned home with the wallets full of meat, wash-balls, cakes, fish, sugar, and other *bon-bons* for his cabinet. It is due to him, however, to say, that he was a man of the strictest rectitude of principle; and that although his hobby-horse was rather an expensive one, he honorably paid for every thing he bought.—*Stamford Mercury.*

The London Monthly Magazine for May contains an article from John Burridge, on "Naval Dry Rot," in which it is asserted that *all the British Navy has been consumed since the peace, except seventy-one ships*, or in other words, that nine hundred and sixty-nine vessels were broken up, sold, condemned, &c. between 1814 and 1820.

The same writer observes, that the decline of British ship-building is monstrously alarming. In the year 1818, he states, there were 1059 ships built, of 104,366 tons; and in 1822, only 723 ships built, of 62,534 tons—not much above one half the tonnage actually built four years before. The number of merchantmen and tonnage employed, however, is about the same as it was four years ago, which proves that ship-building in the colonies must have been greatly extended.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Porcia, Capt. Ray, has arrived at New Bedford, in 87 days from Valparaiso. At the time the Porcia sailed, news of the revolt in Callao had just been received. After the revolt of the troops, and imprisonment of their officers, communications were opened between them and the city, and deputies were sent from the latter to enter into arrangements for an alleviation of their distresses, and fulfilment of their arrears, the causes of their revolt. Their demands apparently not being complied with, they proceeded to the seizure of all the vessels in the harbour, amounting to about 40 sail, closely confined their commanders, as also all foreigners resident in the port, and hoisted the Spanish flag. Bolivar, the Commander-in-Chief of the Patriot Army, still remained in Truxillo, recruiting and disciplining his forces, which were computed at about 11000 men. Canterac, the Royal General, with part of his forces, (about 6,000 men,) was then encamped within four leagues of Lima, which he was daily expected to enter.

MEXICO.—A letter received in London, from Mexico, dated March 13, speaks in very favourable terms of the prospects in that capital. An agreeable change, the writer says, has taken place in that city. "Instead of the Spaniards here buying up all the goods and sending them into the interior for sale at their own prices, the country merchants and shop-keepers are getting into the way of coming to Mexico and buying assortments of goods on their own accounts. I went the other day into the shop of a Spaniard who advertised to sell cheap goods. This is a sort of proceeding they have not been accustomed to here, all trade having been a mere monopoly. It was crowded with purchasers. Two things are now occupying public attention here, almost entirely. The first is, the Loan to Government; and the second, the Mining Company, which we have just received advice of from London. If both these operations go forward, they will produce effects on the condition of this country, not to be conceived. The Loan will give the government all the strength that it wants, and the Mining Company will be the means of distributing wealth throughout the country in every direction." An improvement of the police is spoke of as being much wanted. Neither persons nor property are quite so secure as they should be. The inveterate hatred of the people against the old Spaniards, is such, that they are hardly safe, and if any serious rumour was to get afloat of Old Spain being disposed to make any fresh attempt against the country, the life of any Spaniard would not be safe for twenty-four hours.

Weekly Compendium.

We are requested by the agent for the New Union Steam Boat Line, to state, that the fare to New York is reduced to THREE DOLLARS.

Prosecutions by Wholesale.—We understand that suits have been brought in one day against upwards of *eight hundred* retailers in the city who have failed to take out licenses, and, also, against *four hundred* retailers in the county.

The Medical Board, ordered by the Navy Department, has assembled at the Mansion House in Third street.

The Egyptian Mummy is now exhibiting in Baltimore. It arrived there on Saturday last.

We understand that two frame buildings, near the Episcopal Church, at New Castle, were destroyed by fire on Thursday night.

The whole number of acts passed by Congress during their late Session was *two hundred and eleven.*

The quarantine laws went into operation at Charleston on the 14th instant.

On the 9th ult. in Boston, William T. Cambridge, a young man, was sentenced to the house of correction for 30 days, for being a common drunkard.

Capt. Macdonough is appointed to the Constitution frigate, bound to the Mediterranean. Captain Nicholson, of the Ontario, is supposed to have the same destination.

The harvest has already commenced in the vicinity of Richmond and Petersburg, Va. The early Wheat is said to be not only abundant, but generally of excellent quality.

The Trenton Federalist states that the rains were so heavy in the neighbouring counties of Burlington and Monmouth, New-Jersey, week before last, as to flood the meadow on Crosswicks, Doctor's and other creeks; greatly damaging the fine growth of grass thereon.

A lad of 13 years of age, residing in Westchester county, N. Y. who was in the habit of chewing lead shot, swallowed some of the pieces, and was made seriously sick by the poison. After a severe sickness of four days, a physician was called to see him: and by the application of very active means for four days more, he succeeded in relieving him.

There are 4484 students at the colleges in England.

Samuel N. Smallwood, Esq. has been elected Mayor of Washington City.

Letters from Lima, via Chagres, mention that the brig Ontario, from Philadelphia, arrived there 20th of January, and sold her flour at $20 per barrel. The schooner Adonis, Sistere, of Baltimore, was there about the same date.

Havana papers to the 30th May are received at Charleston. They are chiefly filled with decrees and orders, proceeding from Ferdinand, in which every term of reproach is heaped upon the late constitutional government, and laws formerly passed by them are annulled, and substituted by those which are more congenial to the present order of things in Spain.

Sandwich Islands.—Intelligence has been received at Nantucket, that an English ship saw an American whale ship on fire near Japan, which was entirely destroyed. Crew supposed to have perished.

Sweden.—The charge des affairs of the United States, at Stockholm, writes that the King of Sweden, has permitted American vessels to bring West India and South American produce into that country, upon the same terms as Swedish vessels indirectly engaged in a similar trade.

At Lyme, in Connecticut, on the 31st ult. as an English gentleman at the house of Mr. Wait, was fixing his flint into his gun, a Mrs. Peck with her two children, rode up to the door, at which instant the gun went off, and the ball passed through her heart. She expired instantly.

According to the late information, several cases of hydrophobia have spread terror in the town of New Orleans, and a new case of a pregnant woman being bit by a mad dog had added to the existing excitement.

The facility of transportation on the Canal, says the Buffalo Patriot, has had the effect to banish the six-horse teams from our streets. Their place has been supplied by the farmers wagons, in the vicinity of Brockport.

The Secretary of the Navy, and the Commissioners of the Navy, returned to the seat of Government on the 14th inst. from their tour to Norfolk and Richmond.

The Quarantine Regulations went into effect at Charleston, S. C. on the 14th inst.

The legislature of Massachusetts have unanimously passed a resolve for the honorable reception of the Marquis La Fayette on his arrival in this country.

About two hundred sail of square rigged vessels arrived at Quebec from the 1st to the 8th inst.

The expense of the town of Providence, R. I. for the year ending the 1st of April last, amounted to $34,828, of which sum $8,390 was for public schools.

Capt. Macdonough is appointed to the Constitution frigate, bound to the Mediterranean, Captain Nicholson, of the Ontario, is supposed to have the same destination.

Captain Brook, in his recent travels to the North Cape, states it as a fact well authenticated, that there is *the skeleton of a whale* on the very summit of the mountain of Sandhorn, which is upwards of 3000 feet high; the south side descending nearly perpendicular to the sea.

From the year 1797 up to the present year, 111 convicts have been pardoned from the State Prison, New-York, all of them being the second time imprisoned for crimes, and many the third time.

Capt. Perant, of the schr. Marmion, who arrived at Charleston on the 6th inst. in 6 days from Baracoa, states that information had been received at Baracoa, that the coast between that place and Nuevitas, was lined with pirates.

Newspapers.—An act has recently passed the British Parliament, and received the Royal assent, which contains a clause to punish persons embezzling Newspapers, in their passage through the Post Office.

The Frederick Reservoir, states, that a few days after the destruction by fire, of the new edifice erected for the Students of Mount St. Mary's Seminary, a subscription was opened in the village of Emmitsburg, and in one day fourteen hundred dollars was subscribed, one thousand dollars of which, was paid in cash, the next day, to the President of the Seminary.

Facts deserving attention.—In Salem, Massachusetts, the Poor House is a source of income to the amount of $1,500 per annum. In Quincy, the

labors of those of the poor who were able to do any thing, not only supported the sick and infirm, but also paid the interest of a debt contracted for the erection of a suitable house, and every year a part of the principal of that debt.

Dearborn's Patent Balances.—The celebrated mathematician and mechanic, Mr. Dearborn, it is stated, has invented a method of adjusting the balances between debtor and creditor, to their mutual advantage, without imprisonment of insolvents.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island adjourned on Saturday week. In the account of the acts passed, we notice one allowing the sum of four hundred dollars to the late governor and two hundred dollars to the late lieutenant-governor, for their services during the past year!

A company have entered into a contract to light the city of New York with gas, and some of their pipes have already been laid.

Several gentlemen have lately formed an association, for working what is called the old Silver Mine, in Sing Sing, West Chester County, N. Y.

The corner stone of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at the corner of Broad and Pine street, was laid on Tuesday afternoon, about 5 o'clock.

The Greek Chronicle, published at Missolunghi, has for its motto, a sentence taken from Franklin's Works.

A short time since, a youth of the city of Richmond, (14 or 15 years of age,) swam from Ladlam's wharf to Warwick, a distance of about five miles, without any support. He was in the water from 9 o'clock till one.

A new kind of wheat has lately been brought from Arabia, called the Heshbon wheat. The ears are twice as large as those of the common kinds of wheat, more tapering and bearded. The number of grains in one ear is 84, and the length of the stalk, five feet one inch.

An old pickpocket was detected in his villainy, under the gallows, at the execution of Jones, at Gibbet Island, New York, on Friday last.

The State Loan of 220,000 dollars, authorised by an act of the last Legislature, has been taken by the Bank of Pennsylvania, at a premium of $5 60 cents every hundred dollars. The rate of interest is 5 per cent. per annum.

A noble act.—On Saturday evening, as a lad was passing from the steam boat Olive Branch to the wharf, New York, he fell into the water and sunk. The Captain of the boat finding he could not swim, immediately leaped from his boat into the river and saved the boy's life.

Mr. Moses Johnson, of Georgia, advertises in the Augusta Chronicle, that he has invented a Machine, by which he can, with the power of three hands, pack a bale of cotton in five minutes. The plan, he states, is simple in the extreme, and can be carried into effect by the most ordinary mechanic.

A gentleman of Rehoboth, (R. I.) states, that a spire of Asparagus, in his garden, grew eight and a half feet in one week, from the 31st of May to the 3d of June, the present year; averaging a growth of more than 14 inches per day.

Excuse for Smoking.—I have heard an excuse alledged for it by an old smoker, that it is good for the memory; and as a proof of it, the advocate remarked, that if a man be ever so drunk, he is reminded by it to drink again.

The bodies of the Mate and Sailor belonging to the Quebec Packet, whose melancholy fate was announced in the Montreal papers a short time back, have been found in the river below the current. The sailor had his arms firmly grasped round the shoulders of the mate, and it was with difficulty they could separate them after their bodies were brought to shore.

FATAL OUTRAGE.—A Mr. [illegible], who resides in St. Luke's Parish, S. C. about thirty miles from Purysburg, was shot on the night of the 27th ult. at his own door. The particulars of this affair, as far as we have been able to learn, are as follows: Mr. B. had just returned to his residence from Savannah, (Geo.) with five negroes who had been enticed from him some time before. About one o'clock in the morning he was aroused from his bed by a man on horseback, who requested him to come out. This he refused, ordered him off, and putting his head out of the door to set on his dog, received a full charge of buckshot in the side of his head, and fell lifeless across the step. From the position in which he fell, and other circumstances, and the print of the butt of a gun behind a tree adjoining, it is supposed some other than the individual on horseback, discharged the fatal shot. Mr. Burns's barn was set fire to and destroyed, about two months since. Nothing has been heard of the perpetrators of the deed.

SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.

It is stated in the Jamaica Advertiser, upon information derived from a respectable source, "that the Slave trade flourishes in full vigor in Cuba. The custom-house Officers receive very small salaries, and make up the deficiency by accepting bribes. Indeed the Governors themselves are not entirely free from the charge of corruption. A vessel lately discharged a cargo of slaves in a creek not very far from St. Jago de Cuba, and for conniving at this infraction of the law, certain Dons received a doubloon for each slave landed. Smuggling of all kinds is carried on in the different Cuba Ports, and it is notorious that hundreds of slaves are imported into that island every year."

Hostile feelings to the Americans having been imputed to the poet *Moore* in the first number of the (London) Westminster Review, the following paragraph appeared in the London Times of the 4th Feb. 1824.

"In the first number of the Westminster Review, just published, there is an article upon a late work of Mr. Moore in, which the writer says, 'Mr. Moore has resided in America, and, we understand, speaks of the Americans with unbounded dislike and contempt.' In this assertion we can confidently state, the writer is entirely mistaken. Whatever opinions Mr. Moore may have hastily formed, when a very young man, with respect to the character and institutions of the Americans, we know that he has long since learned to correct them, and to feel towards that people all the admiration and respect which the noble example they set to the other nations of the world demands."

Curious circumstance in Ornithology.—At the house of Mr. Duncan, who lives at the post road between Bush and Havre-de-Grace, (Md.) a young robin was lately kept in a cage, and hung out in the porch every day, near a place frequented by some wrens. One of the wrens somehow imbibed an affection for, and commenced passing through the wires of the cage and feeding the captive robin, which it continued to do for many weeks. The fact is well attested.

A singular and disastrous circumstance occurred on the 9th inst. at Hallowell, Maine. A large number of the citizens of Winthrop, with several people from the adjoining towns, were assembled for the purpose of raising the frame of the new Congregational Meeting-house in that place.—The work proceeded prosperously until the main part of the frame, and about half the roof were raised. Between 40 and 50 men were standing on that part where the rafts had not been raised, and their weight rested principally upon a single beam, at the height of about 26 feet from the lower floor, and which, as we learn, had nothing but a very slender spar to support it. As they were attempting to raise a pair of rafter, this spar gave way, when the beam was instantly broken in the middle, and most of the men, together with all the timber that had not been thoroughly secured, were precipitated in the mass to the bottom. The scene that now presented itself was truly shocking. Upwards of thirty men had fallen from the top of the frame, and now lay buried beneath the fragments of timber, most of them severely wounded, and one or two literally *crushed to pieces!* A few moments previous, every countenance beamed with hilarity and joy. Now nothing was heard but the lamentations of friends, and the shrieks of the spectators, mingled with the groans of the bruised and mangled beings. The whole number of those who fell is 37, of whom 36 were severely wounded. One of these, Mr. Warren Pullen, expired in about an hour after he was taken from the frame, there are five or six others, of whose recovery but slight expectations are entertained. The remaining eleven were slightly injured. Mr. Pullen had been married but a few weeks before his death. The sufferers are principally under the middle age, and were among the most hardy and active men in the vicinity.

SINGULAR WHIRLWIND.

New Philadelphia, Ohio, on the 18th ult. was visited by a whirlwind. A heavy dark cloud in the form of an inverted sugar loaf, approached and burst upon a part of the town with tremendous and irresistible effects on the small space where it descended. The roof and second story of a brick house was taken off; a two story wooden house prostrated; several houses unroofed; four or five outhouses blown down; a new frame building lifted and thrown into the street, &c.—Providentially no lives were lost. Its force was almost as great and evanescent as that of electricity. In two minutes after the roar and crash, all was silent and calm, and the citizens were surveying with astonishment, the ruins caused by this awful and destructive operation of nature.

TREMENDOUS BLOW!!!!!!

"It blew as strong, and blew as fast,
It seem'd as 't would ba'e blawn its last!"
Burns.

On the 3d ult. a storm of wind, accompanied with but little rain, passed through some parts of this country, with unprecedented violence, twisting off green timber, and levelling the old, unroofing cabins, &c. and in one or two instances lives were lost by the falling of timber. But the most extraordinary circumstance we have heard respecting this storm, is, that 7 or 8 miles west of this, at a still-house, a whiskey barrel which was fairly exposed, had both its ends blown out by the wind entering at the bunghole!!!

[*New Lisbon* (Ohio) *Gazette.*

How to make away with one's self.—The good people of Littleton, (N. H.) were lately alarmed at finding a tin pedlar's horse and cart in the woods near that place, as a belief was at once excited that the owner had been robbed and murdered. The wily pedlar, however, has since *come to life*. It is ascertained that he belongs to Sharon, in Vermont, and that, having obtained, in company with a brother, "goods, wares and merchandize" to a considerable amount, in the State of Maine, resorted to this convenient method of paying for the cargo, and has taken "French leave" of his creditors in a tramp to the southward.

On Sunday, the 5th inst. two young ladies were drowned in Vernon, New-Jersey, one of them a daughter of Mr. William Joline, 13 or 14 years old—the other girl was somewhat younger. We are told by the Orange County Patriot, that they went out on the *Sabbath*, to pick Strawberries, which were beginning to get ripe—that in their ramble they came to a creek, and got into a canoe to cross it, the canoe upset, and they were both launched into eternity. Their bodies were both found and buried the next day.

NEW COMMUNITIES.

There is now in existence in New York, a "Society for promoting the establishment of communities." Its object is to form associations to emigrate to settled countries, and purchase property to be held in common. The New York Observer states, that in March last, a community of this kind, consisting of about 30 individuals, left that city to occupy a tract of land in Virginia, of about 13,000 acres. They have since been joined by 30 more, and 80 or 90 more are ready to go whenever the way is prepared. Any member can withdraw, with his proportion of the property, whenever dissatisfied.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of the U. States' ship Franklin, to his friend in Washington, dated Valparaiso, March 16, 1824.

"We had occasion to fit out several boat expeditions, for the purpose of capturing, during a calm, the Spanish privateer mentioned in my former letter. In one of these expeditions, a quarter-gunner, in trying the virtues of a pistol flint, unintentionally communicated the fire to a number of cartridge boxes—an explosion consequently ensued, and blew up eleven of our men, injuring several seriously, two of whom have since died of their wounds; the rest are on the recovery. Fortunately, none of the officers were injured.

"The frigate United States has not arrived.—We are anxiously expecting her.

"The President's Message we have just received, over-land, [in Spanish,] having been translated at Buenos Ayres. The Chilians are highly delighted at the hint thrown out, of protecting them, in case the French should interfere."

LACON.—The author of this admirable little work, the Rev. C. C. Colton, respecting whom so much has been said in the newspapers in England and this country, it appears has left Charleston, his last residence, on his return home, his attorneys having advised him of the ultimate solvency of his affairs in Great Britain. Mr. Colton arrived last winter in this city, from whence he went to Charleston in February. He brought considerable money with him, with which he purchased U. S. stock, some of which he transferred, to make payment for $ 2,000 dollars of Charleston City Stock, which he bid off there under the name of *Col. Clinton*, his travelling title. His appearance was somewhat eccentric, but his manner was unobtrusive and conciliatory, and his conversation full of that intense thought, extensive reading, and profound observation, for which his Lacon is so justly distinguished.

A prospectus of a new weekly journal, to be published every Saturday, at Hudson, N. Y. entitled "THE TELESCOPE," has been handed us for publication.

The object of the *Telescope*, (says this paper,) is to show the true state of the Christian world; to point out the various causes which prevent the progress of true piety, and to revive primitive Christianity. While the columns of the periodical publications of the day are mostly filled with statements of Missionary, Bible, and other Societies, it will be the peculiar design of this work, to discuss the great moral principles which affect the public and private interests of pure and undefiled Religion; "to contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints."

The Telescope will not be made an instrument for advancing the tenets or interests of any particular sect; but pursue the line of truth marked out by the precepts of divine revelation, uninfluenced by party spirit, interest, or prejudice. In order to render the paper useful and interesting, a great variety of matter on all subjects, connected with the interests of religion, will be inserted. Controversy, if possible, will be avoided; yet discussions, conducted in the meekness and spirit of the gospel, will not be excluded. Important news, both domestic and foreign, will be given in a condensed form.

The Telescope will be printed on a super-royal paper, in a quarto form, and delivered at the low price of One Dollar Twenty-five Cents a year, payable on delivery of the first Number; or One Dollar Fifty Cents, at the expiration of six months.

The profits arising from this work will be applied to charitable purposes.—The first year to the Female Assistance Society.—Communications, (post paid,) directed to the Editor of the Telescope, New-York, will be duly attended to.

*** Subscriptions received by Theophilus Gates, editor of the Reformer, No. 290 North Third street, and at this Office.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, June 19, 1824.

For want of room, we have omitted the Evesham, N. J. Address on the use of Ardent Spirits. We shall insert it next week.

FINE ARTS.

The Academy, which contains a valuable collection of paintings, from the pencils of the first artists, both native and foreign, has been open for five weeks, and been visited by many strangers and citizens, whose tastes lead them to cultivate and encourage the liberal arts. The specimens here presented we believe, has not been surpassed in number and splendour, by any former exhibition. There is one week yet remaining to complete the season—we advise those who have not yet determined to patronise this institution not to delay it longer, as they are not aware of the gratification they deny themselves. The Columbian Observer contains some excellent remarks under this head, which we have taken the liberty to copy.

The valour and perseverance which distinguishes the Greeks in their present contest for freedom, has secured for them the admiration and warmest feelings of friendship among the people of the United States. These sentiments are strengthened by the recollection of the sacrifices they have made—the cold-blooded murders committed on their defenceless women and children—the sacking and demolition of their towns and splendid edifices, and the apathy for their fate which has marked the conduct of their immediate neighbours, the crowned heads of Europe; who are, we believe, with the exception of England, inimical to the success of the Grecian arms. The pride and flower of this long oppressed nation, have come forth in the spirit of determined resistance, to recover the rights enjoyed by their ancestors; they have appealed to the best feelings of our nature; they have bared their wounds, and showed how much they have staked at the altar of liberty, and what has already been sacrificed at her shrine. This has been set forth in the eloquence of truth, and by its power awakened that general interest so prevalent among every class of society. May success attend all their enterprizes, and place them above the designs and machinations of their enemies. Our countrymen have always shown a ready zeal in assisting and alleviating distress, and when this object is attained, it must be gratifying to them that they have been instruments in the hands of providence to promote it. From what we gather in the subsequent letter, received from an American gentleman at Leghorn, dated March 30, 1824, the prospect appears very flattering.

"The glorious struggle of the Greeks, there is just foundation to believe, will terminate in their freedom from their late most cruel tyrants.—There is not now a Grecian in the Morea, or Epirus, who is not completely armed; and their courage and their perseverance would have been honourable in the noblest periods of their illustrious ancestors. The first gun they had, was forced from the hands of a Turk. They are in possession of every fortress in the Morea, except Patrass, which is on the eve of surrendering.—They never inquire the number of their enemies, but where they are! They advance, always, with the confidence of success, when their adversaries are three-fold their own numbers, and in many instances still greater. They have more than 100 vessels of war, from 10 to 28 guns, and in every instance, have they sought the Turkish squadron, though containing many ships of 80 guns. There is no example of their being defeated, or of their flight. They have already burnt three ships of 80 guns, many frigates and corvettes. Lord Byron has been made a Grecian Senator, and he now commands 800 men—the officers are English, French and Spaniards—he has clothed them at his own expense, and devotes his ample fortune in their cause. He will one day be the second Homer, and recount in his sublime verse, the Grecian war, as the former has done that of Troy. It is said the Grand Seignior is preparing his last effort; but the Greeks are ready to meet them; and when they do, the Turks will be crushed. There never was a nation unitedly determined to be free, that did not accomplish their purpose. They have every incitement to render their hearts invulnerable; the example of their ancestors, and the impossibility to treat with their foes, who acknowledge no bonds or treaties to bind them, when they have the power to avenge themselves on rebels and enemies to their diabolical creed.—They have now raised a loan in England which will greatly aid them. About two-thirds of the Morea belonged to the Grand Seignior, or the Mesches—these are now confiscated, and form the most fertile lands, in the finest and richest soil in Europe. What they most want is a frigate or two, when they would fearlessly lay alongside the largest ship of the Turks. Should the generous enthusiasm which I have learnt prevails in the United States in their favour, produce sufficient, I should recommend it to be converted into a frigate. It would remain a long monument of our affection to their cause, and would draw from them the most grateful returns."

The improvements at Mauch Chunk, on the Delaware, are every day becoming more a subject of interest, as they increase the comforts and conveniences of our citizens. The language of the Easton Pennsylvanian, bespeaks the most unqualified approbation of the measures and motives of the persons who have given action to this laudable enterprize. It says, "The undertaking of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company holds an exalted station, and is a stupendous monument of the ingenuity, perseverance and labour of a couple of individuals, when ninety nine in an hundred would have turned away in despair, if not ridicule of its practicability: and even now, while it is in successful operation, daily gaining strength and solidity, many are so loth to admit being deceived in its result, that they still vainly seek for the seeds of its abortion. Genius alone could see the manner of its accomplishment, and perseverance and patience view its execution." The result of the plans which have been adopted by this Company, will be more convincing than any rhetoric that can be used; for we find, as they progress, they are rapidly extinguishing the prejudice which at first was manifested against them.

NEGROES WANTED.

The subscribers wish to purchase between sixty and seventy SLAVES, from one to forty years old. A few families would be preferred. Persons having servants to dispose of would do well to call at the house of GEORGE McCANDLESS, High Street, Georgetown, where they may be sure of receiving the highest cash price.

S. C. HUNT, JAMES AUSTIN, EDWARD SMITH.

The above advertisement appears in the government paper, the National Intelligencer, and is a practical comment on the freedom and equality of our southern democratic institutions, and vapouring about Liberty and the rights of man!—No doubt too, these dealers in human flesh and blood lay claims to christianity and respectability. They boldly trade in the souls and bodies of their fellow creatures, and would *eat* them too, if money could be obtained by it. Surely the promoters of this traffic cannot pretend to condemn Arabs or Algerines for seizing and holding in slavery the unfortunate Christians who come within their grasp—they consider them as infidels and enemies, and would shudder at holding good mussulmen in bondage. How do professing Christians sink in the comparison!

A new musical instrument has been invented by Mr. C. Gobrecht, now in this city. It is called the *Crescendo Eolian*, and is played with keys like an organ or piano, and has two stops, which the performer can use at will. The sound is produced by air acting on metallic pipes, and resembles that of the Æolian Harp. It is considered to be an instrument possessing great superiority over the piano forte.

Mr. Goodacre is delivering Lectures on Astronomy, in the city of New York. They are to consist of eight discourses, and embrace a general view of the Solar system, exemplified by the Grand Orrery. Since this gentleman has arrived in this country, and excited such considerable attention, Astronomy has become very popular. His discourses are well attended by the New Yorkers, who appear to be always willing to foster the pretensions of every genius who may visit their city.

A letter from Natches dated May 20, states that the Mississippi continues to fall and has left all the low ground from Corcordia up, in a state fit for the cultivation of cotton, which gives the planters on the opposite side of the river a fair prospect of as much of the staple commodity as they can well pick.

On Thursday, the 10th instant, the Rev. William Morse was set apart by public and solemn ordination, to the work of the Gospel Ministry, and to the Pastoral charge of "*The Second Independent Church of Christ called Universalist, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia.*" Introductory Prayer and Sermon, by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, from New York; Consecrating Prayer and Right Hand of Fellowship, by the Rev. Mr. Kneeland, of this city; Delivery of the Scriptures and Charge, by the Rev. Mr. Carrique, from the city of Hudson, N. Y. Mr. Mitchell also favoured us with three evening Lectures, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings. Mr. Carrique preached on Friday evening, and also gave us three discourses on the Sabbath. These services were all well attended, and on Sabbath evening in particular, the house was crowded. May the best of heaven's blessings, both to the speakers and hearers, succeed the acceptable labours of our visiting brethren in the Ministry, by whom our souls have been abundantly refreshed, and our hearts have been warmed and made glad.

Manager in distress.—The Manager of the New Orleans Theatre has been compelled to "shut up his house," and dismiss his company. The wages which he could *offer*, could not support the performers, and the inattention of subscribers for boxes, prevented his meeting his engagements.

Mr. Conway the tragedian is at present playing in Providence, Rhode Island.

It is understood that Mr. Kean will again visit this country, under an agreement with Mr. Price, Manager of the New York Theatre.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Osborn, Mr. THOMAS ROSS, to Miss DEBORAH HUFF, both of the district of Southwark.

On Fourth-day, the 16th inst. at Friends' Meeting House, Pine street, DANIEL B. SMITH, to ESTHER, daughter of John Morton, of this city.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bull, Mr. ROBERT JARDEN, of Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZA, daughter of Mr. John Templin, of Chester county, Pa.

On Thursday evening, the 10th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Shaeffer, Mr. JACOB B. PLEIS, to Miss SARAH FIEHLING, both of this city.

On the evening of the 12th inst. by William Moulder, Esq. Mr. NOAH JOHNSON, to Miss LORINDA AUSTIN, of the County of Philadelphia.

DIED,

On Tuesday, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. ANNA PRINCE, relict of the late Samuel Prince, aged 76.

On Wednesday morning suddenly, Mr. TYLEE LIPPINCOTT, in the 74 year of his age.

On the 12th inst. after an illness of a few days, CHARLES THOMPSON, late Druggist, aged 65.

On Sunday morning, the 13th inst. after a long and painful illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH LITHGOW, aged 75.

On the 13th inst. after a short and severe illness, Mr. EDWARD GOODWIN son of John Goodwin, aged 34.

On Sunday afternoon, the 14th instant, Mrs. ABIGAIL MITCHELL, wife of Thomas Mitchell.

On the 8th inst. in the 18th year of her age, ELIZABETH, daughter of George Thomsen, late deceased.

On the 5th inst. at Bay Head, Flushing, (L. I.) in the 78th year of his age, CHARLES HICKS, a highly respected Member of the Society of Friends.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	34	32	66
In New-York,	57	38	95
In Baltimore,	5	8	13

In New-York, there were 7 deaths by Small Pox! and 16 by consumption.

Red Men.

YOU are particularly requested to meet at the Wigwam of Brother HOSPITALITY, Burns Tavern, Bank street, this evening, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Business of importance will come before the Society.

By order of the Committee on the Rising Corps.

Signed, PEPPERMINT, Secretary.

6th Moon 19th, 1824. June 19—1t

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

June 12. Brig Howard, 14 days from Porto Rico, Sugar, &c. 13. Ship Magnet, Garwood, 20 days from Bordeaux, Brandy, &c; schr. Isaac M'Kim, Taylor 19 days from St. Thomas. 14. packet ship Manchester, Winslow, 20 days from Liverpool, Dry Goods, &c.; Brig Junius, Smith, 48 days from Leith, Coal, &c.; Brig Moro, Duane, 21 days from Havana, Cocoa, &c; Brig Edward Thompson, Havana. 17. Packet ship Lancaster, Wayne, 36 days from Liverpool, Mdse.; ship Bingham, Fleming, 37 days from Liverpool, Mdse.

CLEARED.

June 12. Brig Pomona, Dearing, Madeira; Brig Olive & Sarah, Jernegan, Antigua; Brig Elizabeth, Campbell, St. Thomas; Brig Laura, Hubbell, Havana; Schr Almira, Wilson, Jamaica; Schr. Tassel, Harrison, Cape Haytien; Schr. Harmon, Bedford, La Guayra.

13. Ship Superior, Fenner, New York; Brig Henry, Winslow, Brazils; Brig Feliciana, Brown, New Orleans; Brig Empress, Day, Senegal; Brig Philadelphia, Fenner, Rotterdam; Schr. 22 June, Harmon, Port au Prince.

17. Ship Georgia Packet Burge, Charleston; Ship General Wade Hampton, Harrison, Montevideo; Brig Union, Smith, St. Thomas; Brig Louisiana, Ragan, La Guayra; Spanish Schr. Helcyon, Carrigues, St. Jago; Schr. Sisters, Laws, Jamaica.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

SHORT-HAND.—This very useful art taught in Six lessons (1 hour each.) Any gentleman can call at any time and subscribe to join the class, or be taught separate. Terms, Two Dollars if in the Class, or Five Dollars separate, in advance. T. T. AZELL, No. 42 north 4th street, below Arch. 3m

THE WEST CHESTER STAGE,

CONTINUES to leave JOSEPH TAYLOR'S, sign of the Cross Keys, North Fourth Street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at Seven o'clock in the morning, for West Chester, Returning, leaves West Chester every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at Seven in the morning.

All Baggage at the Owners' risk.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

N. B.—Joseph Taylor returns his thanks to his friends for their past support, and hopes by strict attention to their accommodation, to merit a continuance of their patronage, it being a central situation for business.

june 19—1m. JOSEPH TAYLOR.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the twelfth day of June, in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1824, BENJAMIN CARR, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the Title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit:

CARR's CANZONETTS, OP. 14. In six numbers: No. 1. Noah's Dove—No. 2. The Gondolier—No. 3. The Minstrel Knight—No. 4. The Fire Fly—No. 5. The Sea of Sun—No. 6. Thou faithful Guardian.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned"—and also to the act, entitled, "an act supplementary to an act, entitled, "an act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned," and extending the Benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL, Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

June 19—1w

CHEAP NEW GOODS,

At the Old Establishment, No. 112 Market street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber having added to his usual assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols by daily making, so as to make it the interest of all who wish to use articles in his line to call, as he makes to order, and repairs if required for one year gratis. For sale at the above place, six thousand Canton Walking Canes; those never mounted, from 50 cents to 3 dollars 50 cents; and all kinds made to order on short notice. Whalebone for Ladies' Bonnets, Corsets, &c. kept as usual.

An Apprentice wanted.

june 19—1t NEHEMIAH SLEEPER.

FARE REDUCED.

Only Three Dollars for a Passage to New-York.

THROUGH in one day, in the Citizens Coach, and New Union Steam Boat line, via Bordentown, and New Brunswick. The Steam Boat Albemarle, Capt. Sutton, will leave the upper side of Market street wharf every day, (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.—For Bordentown take Coaches immediately on to New Brunswick, and from thence in the new and elegant Steam Boat Legislator, and arrive in New York the same afternoon—Fare only 3 dollars.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr.—For the Proprietors.

For seats apply at C. Bailey's, Mansion House Hotel, South Third Street, and at No. 30 South Third Street, No. 12 Market Street, and of the Captain on board the boat.

N. B.—The engines of the above boats are on Bolton & Watts' plan, *low pressure.* June 12—tf

TO LET,

A LARGE Cellar under the house No. 112 Market street, with fire-place, hydrant water, &c. suitable for storing goods; or would answer a Tinman, as the rent is much lower than usual. June 19—1t

COMMUNICATION.

THE public cannot but be well acquainted with the singular and continued scene of Good Luck that has attended the votaries of fortune in their application to the Blind Goddess, through her agent GIBBS. In the Literature Lottery, seventh class, New Series, just drawn, she has the waywardness, however, to let her Agent, after a long toil of station, have the pleasure of informing his friends and patrons, that the capital prize in that Lottery, *Thirty Thousand Dollars*, was drawn by him among a few tickets that he bought and deposited in bank for his own good luck. He further informs them that he is resolved to solicit the Goddess as heretofore, and to sell the capital prize in the snug little Union Canal Lottery, 12th Class, to his friends. JOHN GIBBS.

June 19 Agent to Fortune.

☞ ON THURSDAY NEXT!

Grand and Splendid Drawing.

Cohen's Office, 114 *Market st.*
Baltimore, June 17, 1824.

THE most splendid drawing ever witnessed in Baltimore, will take place on Thursday next, the 24th of this month by distributing from the wheels of the GRAND STATE LOTTERY of Maryland, the following magnificent capitals:

$100,000---20,000,
2 OF 10,000---5,000,
6 OF 1,000 DOLLARS,

Besides 23 of 100, 18 of 50, and 2274 of 12 dollars, the whole payable in CASH, and to be all awarded

IN ONE DRAWING ONLY!

At the present interesting and highly attractive period of the GRAND STATE LOTTERY, those not yet supplied with tickets or shares should make application without delay in order to prevent disappointment, as the tickets are becoming scarce and the demand increasing.

☞ Distant adventurers may with confidence, forward their remittances to COHEN'S OFFICE, for if their orders should not arrive in time, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail, or if they so direct, will be invested in such other lottery on hand as the state of the wheel in it might justify.

Whole ticket $20,	may produce	$100,000
Half	10, may produce	50,000
Quarter	5, may produce	25 000
Eighth	2,50, may produce	12,500

Tickets and shares, warranted undrawn, to be had at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office,

114 MARKET ST. BALTIMORE.

Where the great capital prizes in BOTH THE LAST LOTTERIES were sold, and WHERE MORE CAPITAL PRIZES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail, post paid, or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the Baltimore lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to J. I. COHEN, Jr. Baltimore. june 19—3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of RICHARD CRIPPS, deceased, late of Oxford Township, Philadelphia county, will render them to the subscriber, duly attested, on or before the 1st of October next, in order that they may be settled.

june 19—3t* JOHN W. CRIPPS, Ad'mr.

THE CHRISTIAN

OF this day contains—1st, Address. 2. Jesus made both Lord and Christ. 3. On the two Nature in Christ. 4. The meekness of Gospel Preaching, contrasted with the noisy, boisterous and inflammatory style common among certain religionists, by a *Methodist*. 5. Traits of the Female Character; Ruth; Poetry; and the usual variety.

Published weekly by J. MORTIMER, No. 74 South Second street, at 2 dollars per annum. june 19—1t

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

From Knight's Quarterly Magazine.

STANZAS.

They say that the light of her eyes is gone,
That her voice is low, and her cheek is wan;
That her looks are sad, and strange, and wild,
Yet meek as the looks of a sinless child.

For the melting glance of her soft blue eye
Is chill'd by cold insanity;
And the beauty that once her bright form wore,
Is the shrine of a living soul no more.

And her words, discourse, not music sent
From reason's governed instrument;
But borne by her troubled fancies stray,
Like notes of the harp which the wild winds play.

I would not look on her alter'd brow,
Nor her eye so dim and soulless now;
I would not view her pale, pale cheek,
Nor hear her in her madness speak;

Nor see her smile she knows not why,
While her tears flow down unceasingly;
Nor her vacant gaze, the piteous token
Of a brain o'erwrought and a young heart broken.

No—on these things I would not look,
Nor the brightest gift in fortune's book;
For she was join'd with the fairest things
That rose in my youth's imaginings.

And oh! how oft have I turn'd away
From a brighter eye and a cheek more gay,
That my soul might drink to sweet excess,
The light of her pensive loveliness.

But her languid eye shall charm no more;
Her smiles and her tears—they are nearly o'er;
For fond hopes lost, and a heart o'erladen,
Have crushed in her bloom the guileless maiden.

The amount of a great many conversations.

As Dolly and Dozer were walking one day,
Said Dolly to Dozer—"why Dozer, I say"—
"Well, Dolly, what have you to say unto Dozer?"
"Why—troth, then," said Dolly, "I—really don't know, Sir"!

MERCHANTS' LETTERS.

A specimen of laconic flummery.

Gentlemen—Yours 9th received. Contents noted. Arrived, Jenny, Saunders.—Entered at the custom-house yesterday. Hams not yet landed. Hope they are in good condition. Enclosed last price current. Since which a spirit in the rum market. Wines best run off quickly.—Lead heavy. Copper very dull. Tin plates look lively. Much done in Tallow. Wax sticks on hand. Feathers, goose, are down—Skins do not get off. Great demand for Hemp by the Government. Coffee, very good, this morning, with sundry parcels of sugar, eagerly sought after.—Our exchange one half, has fallen. Money scarce and therefore great difficulty with bill. Bristles rising. We are gentlemen, &c.

Kill Myself.—In the county of Westmoreland it is usual, at Christmas, for the farmers to kill each a sheep, for their own use; on which occasion, when the butchers inquire if they want any meat against Christmas, the usual reply is, 'Nay, I think not, I think o' *killing myself*.'' Last Christmas, a butcher called on a farmer of his acquaintance, in the usual manner, saying, 'Will ye want a bit o' meat, or ye'll *kill yourself*, this Christmas?'—'I kna noi,' replied the farmer, whether Ise *kill myself or take a side o' my father*.'

Dr. Glover of Ireland rendered a man who was hung in Dublin, the doubtful favor of restoring him to life. The fellow plagued him ever afterwards, always begging, and telling the Doctor, when he appeared angry, that "as his honour had brought "him in the world again, he was bound "to support him."

Mode of Expression.—"It is very hard, my lord," said a convicted felon at the bar to judge Burnet, "to hang a poor man for stealing a horse." You are not to be hanged, sir, answered the judge, for stealing a horse, but you are to be hanged that horses may not be stolen.

A strange custom prevails every where in Chili, at balls, public as well as private. Ladies of all ranks who happen not to be invited, come in disguise, and stand at the windows, or in the passages, and often actually enter the ball room. They are called *Tapadas* from their faces being covered, and their object is to observe the proceedings of their unconscious friends, whom they torment with malicious speeches, whenever they are within hearing.

Singular Suicide.—M. Bertholet, the son of the philosopher of that name, was a young man of superior talents; his friends entertained high expectations of his future success; but neither the rank to which his father had attained, his own brilliant prospects, nor the literary society and amusements of Paris, could secure him from that ennui and weariness of life which at last became insupportable. He locked himself up in a small room, and closing the apertures and crevices, lighted a barrel of charcoal, and seated himself before a table, on which he had laid a seconds watch, with pen, ink, and paper. He then noted down with exactness, the hour when the charcoal was lighted, the first sensations produced, and the progress of the delirium, till the writing became confused and illegible, and he was found dead upon the floor.

THE OCEAN.—I think with you, that the most magnificent object under heaven is the great deep; and cannot but feel an unpolite species of astonishment, when I consider the multitudes that view it without emotion, and even without reflection. In all its various forms, it is an object of all others the most suited to affect us with impressions of the awful power that created and controls it. I am the less inclined to think this negligence excusable, because, at a time of life when I gave as little attention to religious subjects as almost any man, I yet remember that the waves would preach to me, and that in the midst of dissipation I had an ear to them. One of Shakspeare's characters says,—"I am never merry when I hear sweet music." The same effect that harmony seems to have had upon him, I have experienced from the sight and sound of the ocean, which have often composed me into a melancholy not unpleasing, nor without its use.

Cowper.

Mr. J. P. Cobbett's "Ride in France."

On the subject of eating, our equestrian experienced with surprise, that a traveller was invited to sit down in the *kitchens* of the French inns, and could make an excellent meal and find good company there. The ostlers were always *polite* and *prompt*, but did not understand what it was to rub and clean a horse thoroughly.

"I remark," says Mr. C. "as I go along that the common people are very civil and obliging. There is nothing uncouth, nothing *boorish* in their manners. They explain to you as well as they can what you want to be made acquainted with when you ask them questions; and when they do not exactly comprehend your meaning, they seem as anxious to anticipate it, as if you were not a *stranger*, but rather one to whom they have been used to talk. This is a great merit and a mark of intelligence in the French people. It enables you to *get along* with them, which they cannot well do with us in England. A Frenchman is most completely out of his element in England. While an Englishman in France, though the country may appear very strange at first, finds, in the courtesy of the people, a great deal to reconcile him to the strangeness of their customs."

From the Boston Centinel.

TO BUTTER-MAKERS.

The writer of this note could tell a long story about butter, having been 45 years in the trade, but he will make it very short.

Make your butter of sweet cream—work out all the buttermilk; put no more salt to it than will make it palatable, for salt has no good effect as to keeping it sweet; it is working out all the Buttermilk, and excluding the air from it that will accomplish this very desirable object.

Pack your Butter in handsome, tight kegs, which will contain 30 or 25 lbs.; soak the kegs well in a strong pickle, and then tar them; pack the butter solid—not in layers, as is too often the case. This method of packing Butter gives you a double chance for sale; for being equally handy for home use, if it does not sell in the market, it can be inspected, and will be in order for exportation. But when your butter comes to market in tubs, barrels, boxes, &c. it can be sold only for home use, for Butter cannot be exported except in kegs.

Many tons of Butter are now on hand made last year, and the year before, the greater part of which must be sold for soap grease, at 5 cents per pound.

This article, if made good and well packed, would constitute a very considerable commodity for exportation, but foreigners will not eat our rancid Butter. The Spring and Summer Butter must be sold low, for our merchants cannot ship Butter at a high price; for the Dutch and Irish Butter stand in our way and is very excellent.

The custom of selling Butter in lumps to the traders is a very bad one, every family should first fill a keg, no matter if it does not contain more than twelve pounds, then sell it to the trader; but the other method is ruinous.

I hope some gentleman of education and knowledge of the subject will take it up, for it is very necessary to the welfare of

NEW-ENGLAND.

And why not of other States?

CHEAP MANURE.

ZABINA ELLIS, No. 121 Germantown Road, near Philadelphia, manufactures Bones, Oyster Shells, and Ground Plaster of Paris. These Manures have been used in England and found excellent. The bone, particularly, is the best that is known. Several respectable references can be given, of those who have tried it in the vicinity of this city. Farmers would find it their interest to make trial for themselves. april 10—3m*

TAVERN TO LET,

IN one of the public thoroughfares in the city, in good business; has an excellent cellar and a large yard. For particulars enquire at No. 130 South Second street. may 30—tf

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to bottle PORTER, ALE and CIDER, of the choicest quality, for home consumption or exportation, at his stand, No. 108 MARKET STREET, corner of Franklin's Court, between Third and Fourth.

april 10—tf JOHN C. RUHL AN.

INDIAN INFIRMARY,

No. 70 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

DR. SMITH, son of the Old Indian Physician, late of Baltimore, begs leave to assure the public, that he feels a high sense of gratitude for the liberal patronage he has met with, in his practice, in many of the cities throughout the United States, as an Indian Physician. In particular Baltimore, his last residence, he can study, and with heartfelt satisfaction, use the words of Holy Writ: that with the assistance of Almighty God, he has been the instrument of opening the eyes of many who were entirely blind, of unstopping the deaf ear, enabling the lame to walk, and bestowing to the sick and infirm universal relief and consolation from their sufferings.

The knowledge and skill of the Indian Physician in the Healing Art, is the result of being born and raised among the Sons of the Forest, from whom he was taught to unfold the Book of Nature, and peruse its instructive pages; by which he has been enabled to select and prepare medicines, from the bosom of our Mother-earth, who is ever pregnant with plants of her own fostering, to cure all diseases, which are curable in their nature and state.

Dr. Smith, from his intimate association and early study with the Indian habits, manners and practices, is well acquainted with the languages spoken by the Six Nations, which has enabled him to pursue his researches with every advantage and success, as his practice and numerous testimonials will abundantly prove.

The Indian Physician has engaged an assistant, which will enable him to devote unremitting attention to those patients who may fall under his care.

The poor and pennyless are invited to call at the Indian Infirmary. In the morning, between sun-rise and eight o'clock, and they will be healed gratis. After which time, until evening, all other persons will be waited upon: from whom a reasonable remuneration will be expected upon receiving counsel and the delivery of medicines.

Convenient apartments will be prepared for private and confidential consultations.

N. B. Dr Smith will constantly keep a supply of Medicines for the cure of most diseases, carefully prepared by himself, with proper directions, at his residence, No. 70 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. march 27—3m

NAUTICAL & MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY,

No. 295 South Front-street, six doors below South.

THOMAS ARNOLD, respectfully informs his friends and the citizens of Philadelphia, that he teaches the following branches of Education, to pupils of the age of twelve years and upwards, viz:—

Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Gauging, Navigation, and Lunar Observations.

Geography, with the use of the Globes, and Book-keeping, Rulings, Writing and Arithmetic.

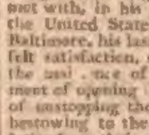
Each Quarter's Tuition will consist of twelve weeks in consequence of which, no charge will be made for the summer vacation.

*** Gauging will be taught both in theory and practice, by the Quarter, or One Dollar per Lesson. Gauging instruments and a rack are provided for the purpose.

AN EVENING SCHOOL Taught at the same place during the Winter Season. feb. 23—tf

BALM OF COLUMBIA,

An Important recent Chemical Discovery.



THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of Chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing Hair from falling off, in Forty-Eight Hours from its first application. This Balm, will, most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow Healthy and Thick, and also restores it again if the part is totally bald; likewise makes whiskers and beards grow rapidly. It also cures the Dandruff.

It has proved its ability to restore a full head of hair on those who were bald at 30 years of age, in the short time of 13 weeks. On those who were older it was longer in effecting the change, in proportion to age. Any person under forty years of age, may rest assured (provided they do not wear a wig) that this Balm will restore a covering of hair if it be regularly used. The young hair always appears on the part that was bald in the course of twenty-one days. Though the person who uses it be ever so old, by applying it occasionally it will prevent the hair from falling off.

It is prepared and sold as usual at his establishment, at one dollar per bottle, half a bottle fifty cents, by

JOHN OLDRIDGE,

No. 53 1-2, South Front street, and No. 31, North Fourth street Philadelphia; where Certificates may be seen. It is also sold at Mrs. THATCHER'S, No. 247 Pearl street, New-York. jan 7—tf

TO PRINTERS.

FOR Sale, a quantity of Printing Materials, as follows: 1 font Brevier, nearly new, about 270 lbs. 1 do. Small Pica 214 lbs. 1 do. Pica, 230. 1 do. English, 200. 1 do. Great Primer, 100. 1 do. Columbian, slope, 10. 1 do. Double Pica 90. 1 do. Canon, 30. 1 do. 8-line Pica, 45. 1 do. 7-line Pica 45. 1 do. 10-line Pica, 45. 2 imposing Stones and Stands, 1 Frames, Ramage make; 1 Standing Press, small size; 1 pair royal Chases; 1 pair medium do. With a quantity of paperboards, letter boards, drying poles, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash. Apply at No. 21 South Second street.

JOB PRINTING,

OF all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 43 Market street, four doors below Second st. north side. ap 10—tf

13th ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

PENNSYLVANIA Academy of Fine Arts opened on Monday, the 17th May, to continue for six weeks. Admittance 25 cents. May 29—tf

JOSEPH E. M'ILHENNEY,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

Lately at the corner of Church Alley and Third st.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has removed to No. 49 North Second street, above Arch; where Watches of every description will be carefully repaired and warranted. april 10—tf

MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS.

THOSE who intend making application for the benefit of the existing insolvent laws, are informed, that they can have their petitions carefully and legally executed for two dollars. Likewise all other writings drawn or engrossed on similar low terms, at No. 7 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market. march 6—tf

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

HOTEL & OYSTER HOUSE.

HAP HAZZARD, informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the house No. 113 North Second street, where he will be happy to serve them with Oysters Relishes, and Liquors, of the first quality.

N.B. A constant supply of Cider & Cider-Royal. ap 24—tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a *powerful substitute for mercury*, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 5th*, 1824."

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

"S. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 10*, 1824."

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON, M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February* 17, 1823."

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John R. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 181 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keffer.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Huard, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. B. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Seasonsoni, Druggists.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues.

These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the Ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price 3 dollars 50 cents per bottle, or 36 dollars per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, May 7, 1824. [18—tf

NEW UNION LINE,

FOR NEW YORK

VIA Bordentown, Princeton and New Brunswick, in connexion with the steam boat Albemarle, Capt. Sutton, to Bordentown, and the new and elegant steam boat Legislator, of New Brunswick, Capt. Fisher, from New Brunswick to New York.

The steam boat Albemarle will leave the upper or north side of Market street wharf, every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock, and at Bordentown, where coaches are always in waiting to convey passengers immediately to Dunn's Hotel, (formerly Mrs. Keyworth's,) New Brunswick and lodge, from thence in the steam boat Legislator, and arrive in New York before 10 o'clock, A. M. Fare through to New York ONLY THREE DOLLARS.

For seats apply at the Old Established Steam Boat Office, No. 13 Market street, or of the Captain on board the boat.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. Agent.

The engines of the Legislator and Albemarle are on Bolton & Watt's plan, *low pressure*. The Albemarle has substantial copper boilers. may 29—tf

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London*,

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the teeth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODYNE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 153, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. may 15—1y

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journaymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses. To Bind, White and Colored Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations*. feb. 20—tf

PRIZES! PRIZES!!

ON THURSDAY, THE 24th INSTANT,

AND another Class of the brilliant and popular UNION CANAL LOTTERY, on the New Series plan, will be determined, when Prizes amounting to

31,920 DOLLARS

Will be distributed among the holders of Tickets. The drawing of three numbers will determine the Scheme, and the whole be effected in five minutes.

Whole Tickets	$5 00	Quarters	$1 25
Halves	2 50	Eighths	62½
Whole Package	$22 25	Quarter	$5 56
Half do	11 12½	Eighth	2 78

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

TWELFTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
5	do	1086	is	5430
108	do	50	is	5400
108	do	30	is	3240
108	do	10	is	1080
2754	do	5	is	13770
3084 Prizes.				$31920
4896 Blanks.				
7980 Tickets.				

Capital Prizes as in former Classes, for sale at FORTUNE'S OMB.

P. CANFIELD'S

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 187, Chesnut-street, Nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States Bank.

The cash, as usual, will be advanced for prizes sold at this office as soon as drawn. june 5—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

TO be drawn positively on the 24th of THIS MONTH.

Twelfth Class—New Series.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
5	do	1086	is	5430
108	do	50	is	5400
108	do	30	is	3240
108	do	10	is	1080
2754	do	5	is	13770
3084 Prizes.				$31920
4896 Blanks.				
7980 Tickets at $5.				$31920

Tickets and Shares for sale at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,

No. 44 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Where have recently been sold, 1 prize of 20 000 dollars, 1 of 4000, and prizes of 1500, of 1000, and an immense number of 1,000, together amounting to upwards of

100,000 DOLLARS.

The Cash, as usual, will be advanced for Prizes sold at this office as soon as drawn. june 5—tf

THAT very prevalent misfortune, the loss of the Upper Front Teeth, induces the Subscriber to believe that the following communication upon the subject of decayed Teeth will be found deserving of an attentive perusal.

The upper front Teeth are destroyed by pressure, and the only way known to give them room to grow is by filing or by extracting certain sound Teeth. The front Teeth in the under jaw are open by nature and do not decay.

After the mortification in the upper front Teeth has progressed inwardly for about two years, where there is no enamel to stop its progress—blackness appears between them outwardly, and the Teeth are very liable to break off, leaving the Stumps in the gums.

When a Tooth is first broken off, a Tooth can be fixed on its Stumps so firmly as scarcely to be known from a natural Tooth, and the pivot will answer the purpose of a plug and prevent further decay in the Stump; but if the Stumps are neglected the owner will lose the benefit of having Teeth fixed in the mouth in the best way known, the way nearest to nature.

Great advantage attends fixing the Teeth in the mouth on Stumps; they never injure adjoining Teeth, and when necessary to give pain, which seldom occurs, the Dentist can always inform before hand.

When one tooth in front breaks off, the stump is often neglected—but when more than one tooth breaks the inconvenience is truly serious, and the unfortunate person is sure to lament his great and irreparable misfortune, that he did not know the importance of an early application to the Dentist, as by this time the Stump of the Tooth first broken becomes so carious as to render the fixing a Tooth firmly on such decayed Stumps an operation of great difficulty.

The Teeth the advertiser furnishes are very strong and serviceable and do not lose their pivots, nor their colour, nor injure the breath, and only require to be seen to be approved.

Immense advantage attends plugging decayed teeth with gold—the operation gives no pain. The plug protects the nerve, prevents further decay and the pain of Tooth Ache—one ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

It is of the first importance that the Teeth be from time to time cleaned with proper instruments, otherwise tartar, or what some persons call scurvy in the gums, will force the gums from the Teeth, and even destroy Teeth that have room given them to grow by nature.

The Advertiser extracts the most difficult Stumps with great safety and with so little pain as is safe to astonish every one, and continues to perform every operation in the line of his profession, on his well known moderate terms. He also fixes Teeth on decayed Stumps, in a way more securely than hitherto discovered.

Office No. 172 Vine-street, between Fifth & Sixth-streets.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

june 5—3t*

CARRIAGES.

THE Subscriber having recently supplied himself with a general assortment of High Box Coaches and light travelling Carriages, with the front seat sufficiently large to contain a servant with the Driver, as also light one and two Horse Dearborns, together with high finished full mounted six spring Gigs, and light Sulkeys—all of fancy colours, including a variety of good tempered March Horses, with careful and and attentive drivers. As it is his wish not to send his Carriages to the public stand, during the approaching hot season, he is therefore determined to reduce the price of Carriage hire, &c. as low as possible.

N. B. His old established Mourning Hearse, with jet black Horses, kept as usual in perfect order, and will be sent to any part of the city, with that prompt attention becoming the occasion. Apply at No. 83 South Fifth-street.

may 29—tf WILLIAM CANNON.

PHILADELPHIA

THREAD & NEEDLE STORE,

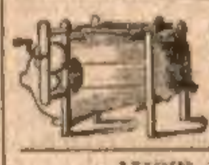
No. 53 NORTH SECOND STREET.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Ladies of this City, that they have opened the above Store, and will keep a constant supply of the very best articles in great variety, viz:—Needles of every description, Cotton and Linen Threads, Pins, Tapes, Bindings, Buttons of every kind—Sewing Silks and Twist, Marking Canvas, Rug do. and Worsted, Floss Silks, Cotton and Thread, &c. &c. with a great variety of articles particularly needed in families; also, a variety of Fancy Articles, Combs, Frogs, Buttons, Cords and other Trimmings for Dresses, Habits and Millinery, &c.

Six Threaded Spool Sewing and Floss Cotton of the most approved makers.

WM. MORRISON & Co.

june 5—3m

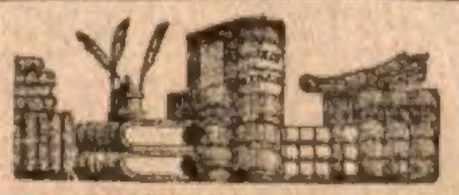


J. B. Wood, 42 Spruce,

Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, Manufactures & keeps for sale, Fans and Parasol Utensils of all descriptions. Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. may 8—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for sale by JAMES & WOODWARD, No. 78 north Third street, a Selection from Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, in which all those words subject to an incorrect pronunciation are brought directly into view; with Original Notes, designating those which are acknowledged to be exceptions. By LEMUEL G. WHITE, Professor of Elocution, march 27—tf



BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.

Eighth door above Spruce street.

DWIGHT'S THEOLOGY. A few copies can be had, at subscription prices, as above. Also, the Commentaries of Scott, Henry, Gill, M'Knight, Doddridge, and Burkit; Johnson's and Walker's Dictionary, small and large; Church Histories; Calmet's Dictionary, and other Bible Dictionaries.

As the advertiser purchases mostly at auction, or for cash only at private sale, he feels confident of being able to sell as cheap as any in the trade, and all Books sold warranted perfect.

☞ Family, School and Pocket Bibles; Psalms and Hymns; Prayer Books; Methodist Hymns; Comly's Spelling Book, by the dozen; and a variety of Greek, Latin, Spanish, French and English School Books.

Orders received for Books daily. may 15—tf

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

NO. 266,

S. E. corner of Market and Eighth streets.

THE Subscriber offers his present stock of Boots and Shoes at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentleman's best Philadelphia made Boots,				dols. 4 00	to 4 50
Do.	do.	do.		3 50	3 75
Do.	do.	do.	Shoes,	1 75	1 50
Men's	do.	do.	Grain Shoes,	1 00	1 12½
Do.	do.	do.	coarse do.	1 00	1 12½
Boys' Monroes, best quality,				87 1-2	1 00
Do. fine Shoes,	do.			87 1-2	1 12½
Do. coarse do.				62 1-2	1 00
Ladies' Valencia Slippers,				1 00	1 12½
Do	do.	Heelbeels,		1 25	1 37 1-2
Do.	Morocco	Slippers,		87	1 12 1-2
Do.	do.	do.	Heelbeels,	1 12 1-2	1 25
Do.	do.	do.		50	75
Do. fine Leather Shoes,				87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do.	do.			75	1 00

With a variety of Misses' and Children's Morocco and Leather Boots and Shoes, equally cheap.

J. MILLMAN.

N. B. A general assortment of Trunks, also very cheap. june 12—6m

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

No. 244, Market Street, fifth door below 8th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots,				4,00 a 5,00
Do.	do.		Monroes,	1,50 a 1,75
Do.	do.		Shoes,	1,25 a 1,50
Do.	do.	Berkskin do.		1,50 a 1,75
Men's	do.	Grain	do.	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Coarse	do.	1,00 a 1,25
Boys'	do.	Monroes, best quality,		1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Shoes,	do.	87 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Coarse do.		62 a 87
Ladies' Valencia Slippers, full trimmed,				1,00 a 1,12
Do.	Morocco	do.	Heels and trimmed,	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	do.	Spring Heels,	88 a 1,00
Do.	do	Boots Trimmed,		1,62 a 1,75
Do.	Leather	do.		1,12 a 1,25
Do.	Morocco	thick soaled Shoes,		1,12 a 1,25
Do.	do.	do.	with Heels,	1,25 a 1,50
Do.	Leather	do.	do.	87 a 1,25
Do.	do.	Pumps,		75 a 1,00
Misses' Morocco		do.		62 a 75
Do.	Valencia	do.		75 a 87
Do.	Leather	do.		50 a 62
Children's Morocco Boots,				37 a 50
Do.	Leather	do.		37 a 50

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low. march 6—1y

REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE Medicine now offered to the public, is one which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience; and in every instance where it has been fairly tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases, the patients had been labouring under the disease for years, and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation, without permanent advantage. It is not (like those usually advertised,) offered as a certain cure, for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief even in its worst forms, in a short time; and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy. Price 50 cents per box, with directions signed by the Proprietor. Prepared and sold at

JAMES A. AUSTIN'S

Drug and Chemical Store, No. 272 North Third street, 8th mo 12—3t* above Callowhill—Philadelphia.

For the Good of the AFFLICTED.

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS

AND PECTORAL POWDERS,

AS prepared by JAMES MELLEN of Hudson, are known by many thousands who have tried them in the United States and in Canada, to be one of the best Medicines in use, for Coughs, Asthmas and Pains about the Breast, and other affections of the lungs leading to Consumption; a very few doses will often, if used in season, allay the irritation and effect a cure, if high fever or inflammation does not exist. To accomodate the public, they are sold in Fifty Cents and One Dollar vials, and have the words "Prepared by I. Mellen," stamped on them, and I. Mellen, in writing, signed at the bottom of each printed direction, and no other medicine is entitled to the Certificates of Moses Kimball, Christopher Cook, or Stephen Seamans, notwithstanding some person has taken the liberty to apply them to what he calls Anderson's Cough Drops, signed D. E. Smith, offered by S. Foster & Co. but the public may consider it a deception to profit by, as all those cures were performed by the Cough Drops prepared by I. Mellen.

And as a further proof of the efficacy of said Mellen's Cough Drops, which are called Anderson's, in New-York and the Eastern States, the following certificates are added:

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I Hereby Certify, That for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which seemed to set wholly at defiance the power of medicine to remove it. I had many kinds without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a Vial of Anderson's Cough Drops, prepared by I. Mellen, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them; and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs. ELISHA DAVIS.

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only she was greatly relieved of her complaints. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

Haverhill, (Mass.) August 11, 1821.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, have been afflicted with the Asthma for 20 years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by I. Mellen, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of the paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine, and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c., I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said. I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business. JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover, (N. H.) Oct. 1, 1821.

ALSO,

DR. I. MELLEN'S COUGH DROPS.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North-West corner of Market and Second streets; SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 107 Market street; SMITH & PEARSALL, No. 118 Market street; EDWARD H. GARRIGUES, No. 231 Market-street; JOSEPH STOUGH, corner of Coates and Second-street; PETER WILLIAMSON, corner of